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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT,

SOUTHERN CIRCLE, MADRAS,

FOR THE YEAR

1912-1913.



MADRAS.

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

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C. S. Srinivasachari
2nd August, 1922.

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PART I.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

ANNUAL
PROGRESS REPORT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
SOUTHERN CIRCLE, MADRAS

FOR THE YEAR

1912-1913.

PART I.

Work at Head-quarters.

In order that Mr. A. Rea should be able to devote more time to the preparation of a catalogue of the large collection of pre-historic and other antiquities that have accumulated at the Madras Museum as the result of excavation works conducted by this department in the past, Government in No. 853, Public, dated the 16th July 1912, ordered me to take over charge of the office and establishment on the 6th August 1912. Mr. Rea, however, was left in charge of the conservation work in the following five districts :—North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput, Nellore and Chittoor.

2. As I found the services of an Office Manager unnecessary, M.R.Ry. P. V. Jagadisa Ayyar, late Manager of this Office, was appointed as Mr. Rea's Assistant at the Museum. In this connection, the services of the Head Photographer, Temporary Clerk, Duffadar, and four lascars were also placed at Mr. Rea's disposal.

3. The conservation work in the five districts allotted to Mr. Rea was subsequently found to interfere with the progress of his special work at the Museum; so Government decided in G.O. No. 2, Public, dated the 2nd January 1913, to place all the conservation work in my charge so that Mr. Rea might be free to devote the whole of his time to the completion of the work at the Museum.

4. The late Head Clerk, T. V. Sundaram Ayyar, resigned his appointment and C. S. Sundaram Ayyar has succeeded him. Clerical
Work.

V. S. Chakrapani Ayyangar, temporary clerk and typist to Mr. Rea at the Museum, resigned his appointment at his own request in order to try and improve his prospects elsewhere. N. Ramachandra Rao was appointed as office typist and P. S. Subramania Ayyar was appointed by Mr. Rea to act as his temporary clerk and typist at the Museum.

5. The two temporary draftsmen have made steady progress towards the completion of the numerous unfinished drawings in the office. The few new drawings that have been prepared during the year under report are given in Appendix A. As photography is not only less expensive than the laborious process of hand drawing but is far more reliable, and indeed the only means of illustration now accepted as conclusive evidence by Archæologists in Europe, wherever possible, photographs have been made to take the place of drawings. However, the employment of one draftsman will always be necessary in the preparation of plans and sections of buildings; for without these, special articles relating to different styles of architecture would be of no scientific value. The Head photographer now on duty at the Museum assisting Mr. Rea was formerly Head Draftsman of this office; when Preparation
of drawings

the work at the Museum is finished, it would be advisable to let him revert to his former post as Head Draftsman, as we already have two good photographers in the office and I doubt if there would be sufficient continuous work for three men. In this manner, there need be no extra expenditure on establishment when the period for which the temporary draftsmen are employed expires in October 1913.

Photo-
graphy.

6. The Government of India has decided that in future each Superintendent of a Circle shall be responsible for the safe-custody of the negatives belonging to his office and the Director-General of Archaeology has been requested to return the old negatives to their respective Circles. As many of these have become unserviceable it will be necessary to overhaul and renumber the entire lot when they are received in this office. In future, the negatives will be arranged into separate classes relating to different styles of Indian Art and Architecture and a list of all the negatives taken by this department will eventually be published and made available to the public. The list is now under preparation, and so far as it is complete, it is shown in Appendix B. Some three thousand negatives will have to be examined, and probably some two thousand will require renumbering before a complete list of them can be prepared. During the year under report twenty-one applications for photographs from the public were received and we supplied 417 prints at a total cost of Rs. 178-14-0 which has since been received and paid into the Bank of Madras to the credit of the Government of India. As per Government Orders, Mr. E. B. Havell was supplied with 22 photo-prints in connection with another new work he is preparing on Indian Art, and the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy was supplied with 32 photo-prints during the year under report. A new full-plate camera and outfit was purchased at a cost of Rs. 915 and one of the old cameras was fitted with a telephoto-lens at a cost of Rs. 70. The latter has proved most useful in obtaining photographs that otherwise could only have been obtained by going to the expense and trouble of erecting temporary scaffolding.

Two hundred and forty-seven new negatives have been prepared this year and are included in the list shown in Appendix B.

Publica-
tions.

7. In April last, I submitted to Government an illustrated article on "The influence of the umbrella on Indian Architecture", which Messrs. W. Griggs & Sons, the London Art Printers, have since been pleased to accept and are going to publish free of cost as a complete number of the "Journal of Indian Art." I was led to write this humble little article after reading Professor Macdonell's illuminating paper on "Buddhist and Hindu Architecture," read before the Royal Society of Arts in February 1909, with a view to supporting his theory concerning the evolution of the Buddhist Stupa with some additional evidence collected on the spot. Although we have a few sculptural examples of little shrines portrayed in the Sanchi and Bharhut bas-reliefs as existing contemporaneously with Buddhist Stupas, this, does not alter the fact that the solid masonry stupa itself subsequently became transformed into a hollow chamber or temple enshrining an image of Buddha or a Buddhist saint. When the atheism of the Buddhism of the earlier age gave place to an overwhelming idolatry, the stupa or relic mound naturally lost its significance as a religious edifice as it was no longer required as an object of worship in India.

Messrs. W. Griggs & Sons inform me that my article is to appear as No. 122 of the "Journal of Indian Art" appearing in April 1913.

Two illustrated articles, one relating to "Ancient Brick Temples in the Central Provinces" and the other, "A report on a Rock-cut Tomb near Calicut", were prepared and submitted to the Director-General of Archaeology for publication in his next "Annual". The article on the Brick Temples was prepared from material collected on the subject when I was in charge of the Eastern Circle. These temples belong to about the 8th century A.D., and are valuable additions to the many proofs that we now possess, that the temple architecture of the Hindus is directly descended from the older art of the Buddhists. In fact, it may be safely stated here or anywhere else, that the only difference between a late Buddhist temple and an early Hindu temple, is in the nature of the idol enshrined in the cella. In plan, architectural style and decoration, and in some cases even in the sculptures, there is no appreciable distinction, so much so, that when the image originally enshrined in a sanctum is missing, or there are no inscriptions to guide one, it is sometimes impossible to be certain whether an early structure is Buddhist or Hindu in origin.

Another similar group of brick temples belonging to the same early period situated near Cawnpore, is described and illustrated in the "Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India for 1908-1909." The article is written by Dr. Vogel, but is largely compiled from material supplied by me when I was in charge of the Northern Circle. Since so few structural temples of the 7th or 8th century exist, the value of these two groups of ancient monuments, illustrating as they do, the early growth and development of Hindu temple architecture, cannot be overestimated.

In the same "Annual" will be found two very interesting and well-illustrated articles by Mr. Rea concerning some excavations conducted at Amarāvati and Perambair a short time ago. Mr. Rea's discoveries at Amarāvati are hardly of less value than those made by Dr. Spooner near Peshāwar in 1908, about which so much has been said and written.

I was asked by Dr. Vogel, when he was recently officiating as Director-General of Archæology, to prepare illustrated Guide Books to Hampi Ruins and the Seven Pagodas. I thoroughly agree with Dr. Vogel that these works are necessary, and if they are to be accurate they should certainly be prepared by this department which already possesses much of the necessary material. The only difficulty is to find time for the work. The increase in official correspondence with the Public Works Department, the Collectors, and other district officers, together with the vast amount of inspection work requiring attention leaves but little leisure for special publications. This fact was realised by the Government of India some years ago when officers of this department were then permitted to spend three months of the year at a hill station in order that they might write up their reports and prepare special articles on Indian Archæology for the benefit of the public. But it should be remembered that in these days of very much increased work there is no cessation of the ordinary routine of the office during the recess; a temporary change of head-quarters and a lull in the field work is all that takes place during this period. This break in the inspection work makes a considerable difference in the amount of time available for the preparation of special articles, but the total amount of time available for work of this kind during the recess would hardly amount to more than one clear month out of the three allowed.

District officials and others who take an interest in the monuments in their districts will be glad to learn that Government has instructed the Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy to prepare a handbook on the "Iconography of Southern India." The want of an illustrated handbook explaining the various sculptural representations of Hindu deities portrayed on or inside the temples, must have been felt by practically every one who has ever paid a visit to any of the important shrines of Southern India.

8. Several new monuments have been added to the list, and a few have been struck off, as these were found after personal inspection to be of no particular architectural or historical value. Here and there a few corrections concerning the names of the monuments, or the locality in which they are situated have been made. In preparing my printed conservation notes on monuments inspected, as a rule, I have given a description of the locality, the building, and its history, providing this has not already appeared in the Gazetteer, with a view to having this material ready when the preparation of a new "List of Antiquarian Remains in the Madras Presidency" is undertaken. List of
Ancient
Monuments.

9. A list of the few new books acquired during the year under report is given in Appendix C. Office
Library.

10. No new excavation works have been undertaken during the year under report as no time was found available. Several new sites have come to light and some of these I hope to investigate during the coming year. In G.O. No. 198, Public, dated the 11th February 1913, Government was pleased to accord sanction to my proposal to open some of the prehistoric cairns situated in the neighbourhood of Mettupalaiyam in the Coimbatore district. Many of these cairns which are scattered about this neighbourhood in a number of groups have already been rifled of their contents by treasure seekers, or removed to make way for cultivation. Fortunately, there are still some left which have not been disturbed, and these I propose to investigate during the coming year. Although a considerable amount of excavation has been conducted in Southern India by this department in the past, many interesting Excavation.

ancient sites still await investigation. The importance of this branch of archæology in tracing the early history and development of the arts in Southern India cannot be overestimated, and in all probability, it will be found that no fresh discoveries of antiquarian importance will come to light so long as this work remains neglected. I have already drawn attention to the important discoveries made by Mr. Rea at Amaravati and Perambair, and further work in this direction will no doubt lead to many more interesting finds being made.

Treasure Trove.

11. Several treasure trove cases have been brought to the notice of this department during the year under report either by the Collector in whose district the find occurred, or by the Superintendent of the Government Museum. As it is presumed that a list of these cases will appear in the museum report there is no necessity for me to cite them here.

Tours.

12. In G.O. No. 1452, Public, dated the 28th November 1912, officers of this department were directed to submit by the fifth of each month a statement giving the dates and other particulars of the tours undertaken by them and their establishment during the previous month, so it will serve no useful purpose to again repeat these details here. Altogether 163 days have been spent on tour, and the following districts have been visited by me :—

Anantapur, Bellary, Tanjore, Cuddapah, Nilgiris, Ganjām, Kistna and Chingleput.

Tour Programme for 1913-1914.

13. A list of the archæological works proposed to be undertaken during the coming year is shown in Appendix D. Besides these, there are a number of monuments awaiting inspection before any repairs can be carried out at Government expense, as it is not yet known whether they are of sufficient historical or architectural value to justify any subvention by Government. Hampi Ruins and the Seven Pagodas are places which require inspecting at least once every year in order to see that these valuable monuments are being maintained in good order and repair. If time permits, I hope to excavate some of the prehistoric cairns in the Coimbatore district referred to in paragraph 10 above. Beyond inspecting the Asoka Rock inscription in the Ganjām district, I have not yet had time to visit any of the other interesting Buddhist sites in the northern districts of the Presidency. These, I hope to be able to visit during the next field season, as they are of far more real archæological value than many of the great Hindu monuments of the south.

Expenditure on Conservation Works.

14. A statement showing the expenditure incurred on repairs to ancient monuments during the year is given in Appendix E. The sum of Rs. 45,000 was provided in the budget out of which a total sum of Rs. 36,929-3-2 was spent up to the 31st March 1913.

Conservation.

15. Conservation notes relating to the ancient monuments inspected during the year under report have already been submitted to Government in most cases, so there is no necessity to repeat these notes in detail here. Last year, owing to delay in this office and also at the Government Press, the notes I prepared for incorporation in Mr. Rea's report were received too late for inclusion. A summary of these notes together with those written since will be found in Part II of this report.

Annual Expenditure.

16. The expenditure of the Southern Circle of the Archæological Survey department, during the year under report, has been as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Salaries of the Superintendent and Additional Superintendent.	15,900	0	0
Travelling allowances do.	3,019	6	0
Salaries of establishment inclusive of temporary staff ..	5,187	15	11
Travelling allowances do. ..	1,550	9	2
Supplies and services	3,742	6	4
Contingencies	3,880	14	3
Compensation for dearness of food	220	8	4
Total ..	33,501	12	0

MADRAS,
31st March 1913.

A. H. LONGHURST,
Additional Superintendent, Archæological
Survey Department, Southern Circle.

APPENDIX A.

List of New Drawings completed during 1912-1913.

Serial number.	Locality.	Subject.	Scale.
1	Ganjam district	Site plan of Asoka's rock inscription at Jaugada	1/8000
2	Nilgiris	Site plan of Kōta temples at Kotagiri	1/8000
3	Nilgiris	Plan and section of a Kōta Temple, Kotagiri	1/8000
4	Nilgiris	Site plan of group of dolmens at Batlada Acheni	1/8000
5	Nilgiris	Plan of large dolmen at Jakkāneri	1/8000
6	Nilgiris	Plan of dolmen at Jakkata	1/8000

APPENDIX B.

NEW LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHIC NEGATIVES.

CLASS A.

Primitive Stone Monuments and Antiquities.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
A. 1	Full	Virakal (Hero-stone)	Rolla	Anantapur.
A. 2	Full	Shepherd's shrine	Āvalamali	Cuddapah.
A. 3	Full	Inscribed stone	Āvalamali	Cuddapah.
A. 4	Full	Virakal (Hero-stone)	Āvalamali	Cuddapah.
A. 5	Full	Virakal (Hero-stone)	Āvalamali	Cuddapah.
A. 6	Full	Virakal (Hero-stone)	Āvalamali	Cuddapah.
A. 7	Full	Virakal (Hero-stone)	Āvalamali	Cuddapah.
A. 8	Full	Large and small Cinerary Urns	Kuttalam	Tinnevely.
A. 9	Full	Cinerary Urn with pointed base	Kuttalam	Tinnevely.
A. 10	Full	Group of ancient pottery	Kuttalam	Tinnevely.
A. 11	Full	Ancient domestic vessels	Kuttalam	Tinnevely.
A. 12	Full	Cinerary Urn with stand	Melaperumba	Malabar.
A. 13	Full	Cinerary Urn with legs	Melaperumba	Malabar.
A. 14	Full	Group of Cinerary Urns and pots	Melaperumba	Malabar.
A. 15	Full	View of a cairn	Mettupalaiyam	Coimbatore
A. 16	Full	Kōta temple (front elevation)	Kotagiri	Nilgiris.
A. 17	Full	Kōta temple (general view)	Kotagiri	Nilgiris.
A. 18	Full	Kōta memorial	Kotagiri	Nilgiris.
A. 19	Full	General view of dolmens	Batlada Acheni	Nilgiris.
A. 20	Full	General view of dolmens	Batlada Acheni	Nilgiris.
A. 21	Full	Detail of sculptured dolmens	Batlada Acheni	Nilgiris.
A. 22	Full	Virakal (Hero-stone)	Batlada Acheni	Nilgiris.
A. 23	Full	Sculptured dolmen	Jakkata	Nilgiris.
A. 24	Full	Sculptured dolmen	Jakkāneri	Nilgiris.
A. 25	Full	Sculptured dolmen	Haluru	Nilgiris.
A. 26	Full	Detail of sculptured dolmen	Haluru	Nilgiris.
A. 27	Full	Detail of inscribed sculptured dolmen	Melūr	Nilgiris.
A. 28	Full	Detail of sculptured dolmen	Melūr	Nilgiris.
A. 29	Full	Ornamental pottery discovered in a cairn by Mr. Breeks.	Nilgiris	Nilgiris.
A. 30	Full	Inscribed stones near Pitakesvara temple.	Kōnakondla	Anantapur.
A. 31	Full	Inscribed stones near Bhōgēsvara temple.	Kōnakondla	Anantapur.
A. 32	Full	Inscribed stones near Sankaratevar temple.	Kōnakondla	Anantapur.
A. 33	Full	Virakal lying near the village	Vānavolu	Anantapur.
A. 34	Full	North-east view of large dolmen on a rocky hillock, north-east of Kalyāndrug.	Kalyāndrug	Anantapur.
A. 35	Full	Remains of a large oblong cairn to the north of the rocky hillock.	Kalyāndrug	Anantapur.
A. 36	Full	Remains of a large oblong cairn to the west of the rocky hillock.	Kalyāndrug	Anantapur.
A. 37	Full	Group of prehistoric memorial stones to south-west of the rocky hillock.	Kalyāndrug	Anantapur.
A. 38	Full	Hindu memorial stones, outside the temple at the foot of the Dēvadulabetta Hill.	Kalyāndrug	Anantapur.
A. 39	Full	Sculptured dolmen	Kalyāndrug	Anantapur.
A. 40	Full	Small oblong cairn	Kalyāndrug	Anantapur.
A. 41	Full	Prehistoric memorial stone at the foot of the Dēvadulabetta hill.	Kalyāndrug	Anantapur.
A. 42	Full	Large circular cairn, two miles north-east of Kalyāndrug.	Kalyāndrug	Anantapur.
A. 43	Full	Large circular cairn, one mile north of Kalyāndrug.	Kalyāndrug	Anantapur.

CLASS A—cont.

Primitive Stone Monuments and Antiquities—cont.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
A. 44	Full	General view of prehistoric necropolis ..	Mudigallu	Anantapur.
A. 45	Full	Oblong cairn on the hill	Mudigallu	Anantapur.
A. 46	Full	Cell-tomb on the hill	Mudigallu	Anantapur.
A. 47	Full	Ruined cell-tomb with double stone circles on the hill.	Mudigallu	Anantapur.
A. 48	Full	Front view of sculptured dolmen, half a mile to the west of Mudigallu.	Mudigallu	Anantapur.
A. 49	Full	General view of sculptured dolmen, half a mile to the west of Mudigallu.	Mudigallu	Anantapur.
A. 50	Full	North-east view of dolmens converted into Siva shrines.	Kambadūru	Anantapur.
A. 51	Full	South-east view of large dolmens converted into Siva temple.	Kambadūru	Anantapur.
A. 52	Full	Virakal lying in the Bhogēsvara temple.	Chippagiri	Bellary.
A. 53	Full	General view of prehistoric mound ..	Kudatini	Bellary.
A. 54	Full	Basement of prehistoric mound	Kudatini	Bellary.
A. 55	Full	East view of sculptured dolmen near the Taluk office.	Rayadrug	Bellary.
A. 56	Full	Inscribed memorial stone	Hulibidu	Bellary.
A. 57	Full	Sculptured pillar from Kota temple ..	Kotagiri	Nilgiris.
A. 58	Full	Sculptured pillar from Kota temple ..	Kotagiri	Nilgiris.
A. 59	Full	Inscribed stone outside the temple on the south-east.	Ayōdyapatnam ..	Salem.
A. 60	Full	Inscribed stone lying in the village ..	Nedumaram	Chingleput.
A. 61	Full	Selected pottery	Kaniyampūndi ..	Coimbatore.
A. 62	Full	Selected pottery	Kaniyampūndi ..	Coimbatore.
A. 63	Full	Selected pottery discovered in the caves ..	Perunkulam	Malabar.
A. 64	Full	Selected pottery discovered in the caves ..	Perunkulam	Malabar.
A. 65	Half	Iron implements, stand, etc., discovered in the caves.	Perunkulam	Malabar.
A. 66	Half	Flint stone, mortar and pestle discovered in the caves	Perunkulam	Malabar.
A. 67	Full	East view of dolmen	Amelapalli	Cuddapah.
A. 68	Full	South-east view of dolmen	Amelapalli	Cuddapah.

CLASS B.

Buddhist Art and Architecture.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
B. 1	Full	South view of rock-cut inscriptions of Asōka.	Jaugāda	Ganjam.
B. 2	Full	Carved marble slab from Amarāvati ..	Bezwada museum ..	Kistna.
B. 3	Full	Large marble image of Buddha from Amarāvati.	Bezwada museum ..	Kistna.
B. 4	Full	Buddha image inside the museum ..	Bezwada museum ..	Kistna.
B. 5	Full	Impressions of the seals, bronze ring, lead coin, etc., discovered on the Gurubhakthakonda hill.	Rāmatirtham	Vizagapatam.
B. 6	Half	Earthen Pilaster discovered on the Gurubhakthakonda hill.	Rāmatirtham	Vizagapatam.
B. 7	Half	Ornamental pottery (selected) on the Gurubhakthakonda hill.	Rāmatirtham	Vizagapatam.
B. 8	Half	Earthen spouts and bone on the Gurubhakthakonda hill.	Rāmatirtham	Vizagapatam.
B. 9	Half	Iron implements (selected) on the Gurubhakthakonda hill.	Rāmatirtham	Vizagapatam.
B. 10	Half	First panel from the Amarāvati sculptures in the Government Central Museum.	Madras	Madras.
B. 11	Half	Second panel, from the Amarāvati sculptures in the Government Central Museum.	Madras	Madras.
B. 12	Half	Third panel, from the Amarāvati sculptures in the Government Central Museum.	Madras	Madras.
B. 13	Half	Fourth panel, from the Amarāvati sculptures in the Government Central Museum.	Madras	Madras.
B. 14	Full	General view of the above four panels together.	Madras	Madras.
B. 15	Full	Ornamental pottery (selected) discovered on the Gurubhakthakonda.	Rāmatirtham	Vizagapatam.
B. 16	Half	Ornamental pottery (selected) discovered on the Gurubhakthakonda.	Rāmatirtham	Vizagapatam.

CLASS B—cont.
Buddhist Art and Architecture—cont.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
B. 17	Half ..	Spouts and a kalasem discovered on the Gurubhakthakonda.	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam.
B. 18	Half ..	Impression of a seal, discovered on the Gurubhakthakonda.	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam.
B. 19	Half ..	Circular bricks and stones discovered on the Gurubhakthakonda.	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam.
B. 20	Full ..	Iron implements discovered on the Gurubhakthakonda.	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam.
B. 21	Half ..	A heap of iron nails discovered on the Gurubhakthakonda.	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam.
B. 22	Half ..	A crown-shaped bronze ring discovered on the Gurubhakthakonda.	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam.
B. 23	Half ..	Stone Dagobas discovered on the Gurubhakthakonda.	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam.
B. 24	Half ..	Crystal stone and lead kammal, discovered on the Gurubhakthakonda.	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam.
B. 25	Full ..	South-west view of natural caves and rubble walls, etc., before excavation at Durgakonda.	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam.
B. 26	Full ..	South view of natural caves and rubble walls, etc., before excavation at Durgakonda.	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam.
B. 27	Full ..	South-east view of natural caves and rubble walls, etc., before excavation at Durgakonda.	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam.
B. 28	Full ..	North-east view of brick stupa on the top of the Durgakonda.	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam.
B. 29	Full ..	South-west view of brick Chaitya, on the top of the Durgakonda.	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam.
B. 30	Full ..	North-east general view of stupa and Chaitya on the top of the Durgakonda.	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam.
B. 31	Full ..	View of rock inscription on (Durga cave), Durgakonda.	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam.
B. 32	Half ..	A Jain image in two pieces on Durgakonda.	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam.
B. 33	Full ..	Ornamental pottery (selected) discovered on the Durgakonda.	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam.
B. 34	Half ..	Ornamental pottery (selected) discovered on the Durgakonda.	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam.
B. 35	Half ..	Pottery (selected) discovered on the Durgakonda.	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam.
B. 36	Half ..	Pottery (selected) discovered on the Durgakonda.	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam.
B. 37	Half ..	Pilaster discovered on the Durgakonda.	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam.
B. 38	Full ..	Stucco ornaments (selected) discovered on the Durgakonda.	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam.
B. 39	Half ..	Portion of a Naga head of an image, discovered on the Durgakonda.	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam.
B. 40	Half ..	Stone ornaments (selected) discovered on the Durgakonda.	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam.
B. 41	Half ..	Stone articles (selected) discovered on the Durgakonda.	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam.
B. 42	Half ..	A copper coin (front) discovered on the Durgakonda.	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam.
B. 43	Half ..	Copper coin (reverse) discovered on the Durgakonda.	Ramatirtham ..	Vizagapatam.

CLASS C.
Jain Art and Architecture.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
C. 1	Full ..	A group of Jain temples	Hampi	Bellary.
C. 2	Full ..	A Jain image (sitting posture)	Villivakkam	Chingleput.
C. 3	Full ..	A Jain image (do.)	Bezwada museum	Kistna.
C. 4	Full ..	Rock-cut Jain sculptures in the fort	Rayadrag	Bellary.
C. 5	Full ..	Stone pillar with sculptures on all four sides.	Bezwada	Kistna.
C. 6	Full ..	Fragments of Jain images discovered near the Sultan's Battery.	Wynaad	Malabar.
C. 7	Full ..	Foot and armless Jain figure discovered near the Sultan's Battery.	Wynaad	Malabar.
C. 8	Full ..	Another view of Jain figure discovered near the Sultan's Battery.	Wynaad	Malabar.
C. 9	Full ..	South east view of the Jain temple	Palghat	Malabar.
C. 10	Full ..	Images and Naga stones in the Jain temple.	Palghat	Malabar.
C. 11	Full ..	The 24 Tirtankaras near the fort	Gingee	South Arcot.

CLASS D.

Hindu Art and Architecture.

Serial number.	Size	Subject.	Locality.	District.
D. 1	Full	South view of Kalyāna Mandapa, Achutaraaya temple.	Hampi	Bellary.
D. 2	Full	West view of Nandi Mandapa opposite end of Pampapathi temple.	Hampi	Bellary.
D. 3	Full	West view of double storied Mandapa opposite end of Pampapathi temple.	Hampi	Bellary.
D. 4	Full	East view of Pampapathi temple with old bazaar.	Hampi	Bellary.
D. 5	Full	Monolithic statue of Narasimha	Hampi	Bellary.
D. 6	Full	South-east view of Kadalaikal Ganesha temple.	Hampi	Bellary.
D. 7	Full	Statue of Sasuikal Ganesha	Hampi	Bellary.
D. 8	Full	East view of main entrance Hazari Rama temple.	Hampi	Bellary.
D. 9	Full	South-west view of Sanctum Hazari Rama temple	Hampi	Bellary.
D. 10	Full	Details from the Amman shrine, Hazari Rama temple.	Hampi	Bellary.
D. 11	Full	Details from the Svami shrine Hazari Rama temple.	Hampi	Bellary.
D. 12	Full	Details representing elephants dancing girls and warriors from the outer wall of the Hazari Rama temple.	Hampi	Bellary.
D. 13	Full	Details of elephants from the outside wall of the Hazari Rama temple.	Hampi	Bellary.
D. 14	Full	Details of warriors, cavalry and elephants of the Hazari Rama temple.	Hampi	Bellary.
D. 15	Full	Details of sculptures of the Hazari Rama temple walls.	Hampi	Bellary.
D. 16	Full	Details representing scenes from the Ramayana, of the Hazari Rama temple.	Hampi	Bellary.
D. 17	Full	Details of Parapet wall of the steps of the throne platform.	Hampi	Bellary.
D. 18	Full	Details of elephants and dancing girls, throne platform.	Hampi	Bellary.
D. 19	Full	Details of horses, hunters and dogs, throne platform.	Hampi	Bellary.
D. 20	Full	Details of elephants, camels and horses, throne platform.	Hampi	Bellary.
D. 21	Full	Details of dancing girls, carved on throne platform.	Hampi	Bellary.
D. 22	Full	Two-headed bird on a wall of small fort.	Kamalapuram	Bellary.
D. 23	Full	West view of main gopuram of the Kothandarama temple.	Vontimitta	Cuddapah.
D. 24	Full	North-west view of the Vasanta Mandapa in Kothandarama temple.	Vontimitta	Cuddapah.
D. 25	Full	Back view of the Kothandarama temple..	Vontimitta	Cuddapah.
D. 26	Full	General view of two shrines of Vishnu and Siva temple.	Pushpagiri	Cuddapah.
D. 27	Full	Half portion of the right hand shrine of Vishnu temple.	Pushpagiri	Cuddapah.
D. 28	Full	Half portion of the left hand shrine of Vishnu temple.	Pushpagiri	Cuddapah.
D. 29	Full	Half portion of the right hand shrine, Siva temple.	Pushpagiri	Cuddapah.
D. 30	Full	Half portion of the left hand shrine, Siva temple.	Pushpagiri	Cuddapah.
D. 31	Full	Details of sculpture Siva dancing with eight hands and Parvati on outside of the wall in Siva temple.	Pushpagiri	Cuddapah.
D. 32	Full	Details of sculpture Siva dancing with four hands on outside of the wall in Siva temple.	Pushpagiri	Cuddapah.
D. 33	Full	Details of sculpture Siva dancing with eight hands on outside of the wall in Siva temple.	Pushpagiri	Cuddapah.
D. 34	Full	Sculpture of Krishna in Vishnu temple ..	Pushpagiri	Cuddapah.
D. 35	Full	Sculpture of Siva and Arjuna fighting in Siva temple.	Pushpagiri	Cuddapah.
D. 36	Full	Sculpture of Arjuna's penance in Siva temple	Pushpagiri	Cuddapah.
D. 37	Full	Sculpture of Bikshandavar in Siva temple.	Pushpagiri	Cuddapah.
D. 38	Full	Details of sculpture Siva dancing with four hands in Siva temple.	Pushpagiri	Cuddapah.
D. 39	Full	Sculpture of Arjuna getting Pasupathastram from Siva in Siva temple.	Pushpagiri	Cuddapah.
D. 40	Full	Sculpture of Krishna and Arjuna on outside wall of Vishnu temple.	Pushpagiri	Cuddapah.
D. 41	Full	Details of sculpture from base of the Sanctum, Vishnu temple.	Pushpagiri	Cuddapah.
D. 42	Full	Details of sculpture from base of the Sanctum, Vishnu temple.	Pushpagiri	Cuddapah.

CLASS D—cont.

Hindu Art and Architecture—cont.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
D. 43	Full	Details of sculpture from base of the Sanctum, Vishnu temple.	Pushpagiri	Cuddapah.
D. 44	Full	Details of sculpture from base of the Sanctum, Vishnu temple.	Pushpagiri	Cuddapah.
D. 45	Full	Three rows of sculpture representing warriors in Siva temple and Vishnu temples.	Pushpagiri	Cuddapah.
D. 46	Full	Three rows of sculpture representing the story of Ramayana in Vishnu temple.	Pushpagiri	Cuddapah.
D. 47	Full	Sculpture of Somasutra in Parvati shrine in Siva temple.	Pushpagiri	Cuddapah.
D. 48	Full	Bronze images of Subramanya with Valliamman and Devayani, Thiyagaraja temple.	Tiruvottiyur	Chingleput.
D. 49	Full	Svami and Amman, Thiyagaraja temple.	Tiruvottiyur	Chingleput.
D. 50	Full	Bronze images of Vinayakar in standing posture in Thiyagaraja temple.	Tiruvottiyur	Chingleput.
D. 51	Full	White marble stone Vinayakar in sitting posture in Thiyagaraja temple.	Tiruvottiyur	Chingleput.
D. 52	Full	Treasure trove bronze image of Kali	Nandimangalam	Chingleput.
D. 53	Full	East view of main gateway of Sarangapani temple.	Kumbakonam	Tanjore.
D. 54	Full	Sculptured pillar representing Vaiguntapati in Rama temple.	Kumbakonam	Tanjore.
D. 55	Full	Sculptured pillar representing Krishna and Rukmani in Rama temple.	Kumbakonam	Tanjore.
D. 56	Full	Sculptured pillar representing one of the Rajas of Tanjore with his two daughters in Rama temple.	Kumbakonam	Tanjore.
D. 57	Full	Sculptured pillar representing a female figure in Rama temple.	Kumbakonam	Tanjore.
D. 58	Full	Sculptured pillar representing Krishna and two maidens in Rama temple.	Kumbakonam	Tanjore.
D. 59	Full	Sculptured pillar representing Vamanavathar of Vishnu in Rama temple.	Kumbakonam	Tanjore.
D. 60	Full	Sculpture representing a Raja being weighed in a pair of scales in a mandapa belonging to the Mahamakhham tank.	Kumbakonam	Tanjore.
D. 61	Full	View of Aravan and Durga in Draupadi Amman temple.	Kumbakonam	Tanjore.
D. 62	Full	Details of Durga in Draupadi Amman temple.	Kumbakonam	Tanjore.
D. 63	Full	Ardhanarisvara, east side of the Sanctum, Aiyraatesvara temple.	Darasuram	Tanjore.
D. 64	Full	Sculpture of Manmatha and Rathi in a stone car in Aiyraatesvara temple.	Darasuram	Tanjore.
D. 65	Full	Sculpture of Bhikshandavar in Aiyraatesvara temple.	Darasuram	Tanjore.
D. 66	Full	South-west view of Alankara mandapa in Aiyraatesvara temple.	Darasuram	Tanjore.
D. 67	Full	South-east view of Kalyana mandapa in Aiyraatesvara temple.	Darasuram	Tanjore.
D. 68	Full	South-east view of Devanayaki Amman shrine.	Darasuram	Tanjore.
D. 69	Full	Nandi mandapa and Balipitam in front of Aiyraatesvara temple.	Darasuram	Tanjore.
D. 70	Full	Sculpture of Virattesvara on the north side of Sanctum, in Aiyraatesvara temple.	Darasuram	Tanjore.
D. 71	Full	Details from the steps in Sabāh mandapa in Aiyraatesvara temple.	Darasuram	Tanjore.
D. 72	Full	East view of main gopuram, Sakthivanēśvara temple.	Sakthimutham	Tanjore.
D. 73	Full	Sculptured pillar in front of Sakthivanēśvara temple.	Sakthimutham	Tanjore.
D. 74	Full	A portion of a pillared mandapa in Sakthivanēśvara temple.	Sakthimutham	Tanjore.
D. 75	Full	Sculpture of Durvasa Mabārishi riding on tiger, Dhenupurēśvara temple.	Pattēśvaram	Tanjore.
D. 76	Full	Copper Kāvadi in Siva temple	Tiruvaikavur	Tanjore.
D. 77	Full	Bhikshandavar in Pasupatesvara temple.	Pandanallur	Tanjore.
D. 78	Full	Do. with his attendants, Pasupatesvara temple.	Pandanallur	Tanjore.
D. 79	Full	Siva's attendants, Pasupatesvara temple.	Pandanallur	Tanjore.
D. 80	Full	Sundarēśvara in the posture of riding, Pasupatesvara temple.	Pandanallur	Tanjore.
D. 81	Full	Back view of Sundarēśvara in Pasupatesvara temple.	Pandanallur	Tanjore.
D. 82	Half	Māriemman in Siva temple	Tirupananthal	Tanjore.
D. 83	Half	Kungilyanāyanār in Siva temple	Tirupananthal	Tanjore.
D. 84	Half	Urdhva Thandava Mōorthy in Siva temple	Tirupananthal	Tanjore.
D. 85	Full	Treasure trove bronze images	Panchanathikulam	Tanjore.
D. 86	Full	Treasure trove bronze images	Panchanathikulam	Tanjore.
D. 87	Full	Treasure trove bronze images	Panchanathikulam	Tanjore.
D. 88	Full	Treasure trove bronze images	Panchanathikulam	Tanjore.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
D. 89	Full	Treasure trove bronze bull	Panchanathikulam.	Tanjore.
D. 90	Full	Bird's-eye view of Vedaranyasvara temple.	Vedarannyam ..	Tanjore.
D. 91	Full	Main entrance of second courtyard of Vedaranyasvara temple.	Vedarannyam ..	Tanjore.
D. 92	Full	North-east view of Vimana over the Garbhagriha of Vedaranyasvara temple.	Vedarannyam ..	Tanjore.
D. 93	Full	Katchikodutha Nayanar in Vedaranyasvara temple.	Vedarannyam ..	Tanjore.
D. 94	Full	North-east view of Rama's foot-prints in the centre of a mandapa.	Kodiakadu	Tanjore.
D. 95	Full	Kolaga Maharishi in Siva temple ..	Kodiakarai	Tanjore.
D. 96	Full	Bhikshandavar in Vērat̥tisvara temple.	Valuvur	Tanjore.
D. 97	Full	Mohanavathar of Viṣṇu in Vērat̥tisvara temple.	Valuvur	Tanjore.
D. 98	Full	Front view of Shanmukha image, Pasupathēśvara temple.	Nallur	Tanjore.
D. 99	Full	Back view of Shanmukha image, Pasupathēśvara temple.	Nallur	Tanjore.
D. 100	Full	Front view of Bhikshandavar image, Pasupathēśvara temple.	Nallur	Tanjore.
D. 101	Full	Back view of Bhikshandavar image, Pasupathēśvara temple.	Nallur	Tanjore.
D. 102	Full	Side view of Bhikshandavar image, Pasupathēśvara temple.	Nallur	Tanjore.
D. 103	Full	East view of main Gōpura, Thyagaraja temple.	Tiruvalur	Tanjore.
D. 104	Full	Details from main Gopura, Thyagaraja temple.	Tiruvalur	Tanjore.
D. 105	Full	South-east view of Nēlayathakshi Amman temple.	Negapatam	Tanjore.
D. 106	Full	Bronze image of Panchamuka Vinayakar, on lion (front view), Nēlayathakshi Amman temple.	Negapatam	Tanjore.
D. 107	Full	Back view of bronze image of Panchamuka Vinayakar, on lion, Nēlayathakshi Amman temple.	Negapatam	Tanjore.
D. 108	Full	Bronze images of Athibakta Nayanar, Pundarikamaharishi and Salisvarmaharishi.	Negapatam	Tanjore.
D. 109	Full	South-east general view of Great temple.	Tanjore	Tanjore.
D. 110	Full	South-west view of inner Gopura, the Great Temple.	Tanjore	Tanjore.
D. 111	Full	Details from the Sanctum of the Great Temple.	Tanjore	Tanjore.
D. 112	Full	Image of Sarasvati on north side of Sanctum, Great Temple.	Tanjore	Tanjore.
D. 113	Full	South view of Subramanya shrine, the Great Temple.	Tanjore	Tanjore.
D. 114	Full	Details from the base of Subramanya shrine, the Great Temple.	Tanjore	Tanjore.
D. 115	Full	Door-keeper in Subramanya shrine, the Great Temple.	Tanjore	Tanjore.
D. 116	Full	Image of Dakṣināmōorthy in southern niche of Panchanadēśvara temple.	Trivadi	Tanjore.
D. 117	Full	Brahma, on the north side of Panchanadēśvara temple.	Trivadi	Tanjore.
D. 118	Full	Three Rajas worshipping Siva in Siva temple.	Kamarasavalli ..	Trichinopoly.
D. 119	Full	Bronze images from Siva temple	Kamarasavalli ..	Trichinopoly.
D. 120	Full	South-west view of tower of Siva temple.	Gangaikonda-shōlapuram.	Trichinopoly.
D. 121	Full	South-west view of Sanctum of Siva temple.	Gangaikonda-shōlapuram.	Trichinopoly.
D. 122	Full	Chandikēsa Anugrahāmōorthy on the north side of Sanctum of Siva temple.	Gangaikonda-shōlapuram.	Trichinopoly.
D. 123	Full	Vinayakar in the south side of Sanctum of Siva temple.	Gangaikonda-shōlapuram.	Trichinopoly.
D. 124	Full	Mahishasuramardhani inside the Siva temple.	Gangaikonda-shōlapuram.	Trichinopoly.
D. 125	Full	General view of large figures of horse and elephant in Ayyanar temple.	Ramnad	Ramnad.
D. 126	Full	View of horse in Ayyanar temple ..	Ramnad	Ramnad.
D. 127	Full	View of elephant in Ayyanar temple ..	Ramnad	Ramnad.
D. 128	Full	South view of Gangadhara temple on Bugada hill.	Kottakolla	Ganjām.
D. 129	Full	North-east view of tower of Gangadhara temple on Bugada hill.	Kottakolla	Ganjām.
D. 130	Full	South-east view of tower of Gangadhara temple on Bugada hill.	Kottakolla	Ganjām.
D. 131	Full	South-east view of Jaganātha temple on Bugada hill.	Kottakolla	Ganjām.
D. 132	Full	Details from Tower of Jaganātha temple on Bugada hill.	Kottakolla	Ganjām.

Hindu Art and Architecture—cont.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
D. 133	Full ..	Details of Karthikesvara on the south side of Bugada hill.	Kottakoll ..	Ganjām.
D. 134	Full ..	South-west general view of Karthikesvara temple on Bugada hill.	Bugada ..	Ganjām.
D. 135	Full ..	South-west view of Karthikesvara temple on Bugada hill.	Bugada ..	Ganjām.
D. 136	Full ..	Marble Statue of Siva (sitting posture).	Bezawda Museum ..	Kistna.
D. 137	Full ..	Marble bust of Siva	Bezawda Museum ..	Kistna.
D. 138	Full ..	Image of Kubera	Bezawda Museum ..	Kistna.
D. 139	Full ..	General view of cave temple ..	Undavalli ..	Kistna.
D. 140	Half ..	Naga Pillar in Kalyanamandapa in the temple.	Simhachallam ..	Vizagapatam.
D. 141	Half ..	North view of the sanctum ..	Simhachallam ..	Vizagapatam.
D. 142	Half ..	North view of the Bhōgamandapa ..	Simhachallam ..	Vizagapatam.
D. 143	Half ..	View of gateway with remains of fortification.	Simhachallam ..	Vizagapatam.
D. 144	Full ..	Sculptures lying outside the museum ..	Bezawda ..	Kistna.
D. 145	Full ..	Four storied Cave temple	Undavalli ..	Kistna.
D. 146	Full ..	Eastern view of the Gōpura base in the Rana temple.	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur.
D. 147	Full ..	North-east view of Mallesvara temple ..	Konakondla ..	Anantapur.
D. 148	Half ..	Wood carvings of Svamis	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur.
D. 149	Half ..	Wood carvings of Svamis	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur.
D. 150	Half ..	Wood carvings of Svamis	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur.
D. 151	Half ..	Wood carvings of Svamis	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur.
D. 152	Half ..	Wood carvings of Svamis	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur.
D. 153	Half ..	Wood carvings of Svamis	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur.
D. 154	Full ..	Stone swing	Kalyandrug ..	Anantapur.
D. 155	Full ..	North-east view of large Siva temple ..	Kambaduru ..	Anantapur.
D. 156	Full ..	South view of parapet of front mandapa, large Siva temple.	Kambaduru ..	Anantapur.
D. 157	Full ..	East view of Parvati, of large Siva temple	Kambaduru ..	Anantapur.
D. 158	Full ..	North-east view of Lakshmi shrine, Chintalaraya temple.	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur.
D. 159	Full ..	View of south entrance of Lakshmi shrine, Chintalaraya temple.	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur.
D. 160	Full ..	Pillar from south entrance of Lakshmi shrine, Chintalaraya temple.	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur.
D. 161	Full ..	Details from north gateway, Rama temple	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur.
D. 162	Full ..	Details of sculptures, Rama temple ..	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur.
D. 163	Full ..	Details of sculptures, Rama temple ..	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur.
D. 164	Full ..	Details from south gateway, Rama temple	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur.
D. 165	Full ..	Details of sculptures, Rama temple ..	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur.
D. 166	Full ..	South-west view of Vishnu temple ..	Penukonda ..	Anantapur.
D. 167	Full ..	View of stamba of Vishnu temple ..	Penukonda ..	Anantapur.
D. 168	Full ..	Capital of stamba	Penukonda ..	Anantapur.
D. 169	Full ..	Base of stamba	Penukonda ..	Anantapur.
D. 170	Full ..	Details of sculptures on exterior of south wall, Vishnu temple	Penukonda ..	Anantapur.
D. 171	Full ..	Details of sculptures on exterior of south wall, Vishnu temple.	Penukonda ..	Anantapur.
D. 172	Full ..	Details of sculptures on exterior of south wall, Vishnu temple.	Penukonda ..	Anantapur.
D. 173	Full ..	Details of sculptures on exterior of south wall, Vishnu temple.	Penukonda ..	Anantapur.
D. 174	Full ..	Details of sculptures on exterior of west wall, Vishnu temple.	Penukonda ..	Anantapur.
D. 175	Full ..	Details of sculptures on exterior of west wall, Vishnu temple.	Penukonda ..	Anantapur.
D. 176	Full ..	Niches in south wall, Vishnu temple ..	Penukonda ..	Anantapur.
D. 177	Full ..	Niches in south wall, Vishnu temple ..	Penukonda ..	Anantapur.
D. 178	Full ..	South-west view of Siva temple ..	Penukonda ..	Anantapur.
D. 179	Full ..	Niches in south wall, Siva temple ..	Penukonda ..	Anantapur.
D. 180	Full ..	Niches in south wall, Siva temple ..	Penukonda ..	Anantapur.
D. 181	Full ..	Pillar from a Mandapa west of Vishnu temple.	Penukonda ..	Anantapur.
D. 182	Full ..	Pillar from a Mandapa west of Vishnu temple.	Penukonda ..	Anantapur.
D. 183	Full ..	View of stamba in front of Sub-Collector's office.	Penukonda ..	Anantapur.
D. 184	Full ..	Entrance to Mahamandapa, Vishnu temple	Gorantla ..	Anantapur.
D. 185	Full ..	Pillar from Mahamandapa, Vishnu temple	Gorantla ..	Anantapur.
D. 186	Full ..	Lion pillar on east side of Mahamandapa, Vishnu temple.	Gorantla ..	Anantapur.
D. 187	Full ..	Pillar at the east entrance to mahamandapa, Virabhadra temple.	Lepakshi ..	Anantapur.
D. 188	Full ..	Pillar from Kalyanamandapa, Virabhadra temple.	Lepakshi ..	Anantapur.
D. 189	Full ..	Pillar from Kalyanamandapa, Virabhadra temple.	Lepakshi ..	Anantapur.
D. 190	Full ..	Pillar from Kalyanamandapa, Virabhadra temple.	Lepakshi ..	Anantapur.
D. 191	Full ..	Pillar from Kalyanamandapa, Virabhadra temple.	Lepakshi ..	Anantapur.

CLASS D—cont.
Hindu Art and Architecture—cont.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
D. 192	Full ..	Pillar from Kalyanamandapa, Virabhadra temple.	Lepakshi ..	Anantapur.
D. 193	Full ..	Pillar from Kalyanamandapa, Virabhadra temple.	Lepakshi ..	Anantapur.
D. 194	Full ..	Pillar from Kalyanamandapa, Virabhadra temple.	Lepakshi ..	Anantapur.
D. 195	Full ..	Details from north main entrance Virabhadra temple.	Lepakshi ..	Anantapur.
D. 196	Full ..	Pillars from first courtyard on east side of Virabhadra temple.	Lepakshi ..	Anantapur.
D. 197	Full ..	South view of Monolithic bull ..	Lepakshi ..	Anantapur.
D. 198	Full ..	Details from Monolithic bull ..	Lepakshi ..	Anantapur.
D. 199	Full ..	North-west view of stamba in front of Chinnakesava temple.	Chippagiri ..	Bellary.
D. 200	Full ..	East view of main gateway, Pattabirama temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary.
D. 201	Full ..	South-east view of main shrine, Pattabirama temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary.
D. 202	Full ..	View of aqueduct ..	Hampi ..	Bellary.
D. 203	Full ..	View of stone trough ..	Hampi ..	Bellary.
D. 204	Full ..	North view of palace basement near underground shrine.	Hampi ..	Bellary.
D. 205	Full ..	Large stone door ..	Hampi ..	Bellary.
D. 206	Full ..	South-west view of Hazari Rama temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary.
D. 207	Full ..	Blackstone polished pillar in Mahamandapa, Hazari Rama temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary.
D. 208	Full ..	Ornamental parapet wall above the front cornice, Hazari Rama temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary.
D. 209	Full ..	View of underground shrine chamber ..	Hampi ..	Bellary.
D. 210	Full ..	South-east view of stone car, Vittalaraya temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary.
D. 211	Full ..	South view of a pillar in front mandapa Vittalaraya temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary.
D. 212	Full ..	South-east view of Kalyanamandapa, Vittalaraya temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary.
D. 213	Full ..	View of ruined verandah basement, Vittalaraya temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary.
D. 214	Full ..	Interior view of front mandapa, Vittalaraya temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary.
D. 215	Full ..	East view of old Vishnu temple to the west of Vittalaraya temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary.
D. 216	Full ..	Unfinished gateway, south-west of Vittalaraya temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary.
D. 217	Full ..	King's balance near Vittalaraya temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary.
D. 218	Full ..	South view of second court gateway, Achyutaraya temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary.
D. 219	Full ..	North view of Soolai bazaar in front of Achyutaraya temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary.
D. 220	Full ..	South-east view of Kalyanamandapa, Achyutaraya temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary.
D. 221	Full ..	South-west view of Vasantamandapa, Achyutaraya temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary.
D. 222	Full ..	View of verandahs in second courtyard, Achyutaraya temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary.
D. 223	Full ..	Details from a base of west verandah in second courtyard, Achyutaraya temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary.
D. 224	Full ..	South-east view of tank in front of Achyutaraya temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary.
D. 225	Full ..	Portion of Soolai mandapa in front of Achyutaraya temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary.
D. 226	Full ..	South-west view of Bhimesvara temple ..	Nilagunda ..	Bellary.
D. 227	Full ..	Details from tower on south side of Bhimesvara temple.	Nilagunda ..	Bellary.
D. 228	Full ..	Image of Sarasvati from Kallesvara temple	Bagali ..	Bellary.
D. 229	Full ..	Image of Shanmukhe from Kallesvara temple.	Bagali ..	Bellary.
D. 230	Full ..	Image of Parvati from Kallesvara temple.	Bagali ..	Bellary.
D. 231	Full ..	Image of Siva and Parvati, Kallesvara temple.	Bagali ..	Bellary.
D. 232	Full ..	Image of Vishnu from Krishna temple ..	Havinahadagalli ..	Bellary.
D. 233	Full ..	General view of entrance to large well from the east.	Tambarahalli ..	Bellary.
D. 234	Full ..	General view of entrance to large well from the north-west.	Tambarahalli ..	Bellary.
D. 235	Full ..	Circular archway in entrance to large well from the west.	Tambarahalli ..	Bellary.
D. 236	Full ..	General view of the interior of well.	Tambarahalli ..	Bellary.
D. 237	Full ..	Pointed archway over the well passage from the east.	Tambarahalli ..	Bellary.
D. 238	Full ..	Carved Naga panel in entrance to the well.	Tambarahalli ..	Bellary.
D. 239	Full ..	Carved stone Linga outside Fort.	Rayadrug ..	Bellary.
D. 240	Half ..	General view of the demolished temple.	Padiyur ..	Coimbatore.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
D. 241	Half	South-east view of the tower and mandapa of Sugrivesvara temple.	Periyapalayam ..	Coimbatore.
D. 242	Half	North east view of the tower and mandapa of Sugrivesvara temple.	Periyapalayam ..	Coimbatore.
D. 243	Half	General view of the interior of the temple with two bulls and mandapa.	Periyapalayam ..	Coimbatore.
D. 244	Half	Sculptures above the doorway of the Ardhamandapa with two bulls and mandapa.	Periyapalayam ..	Coimbatore.
D. 245	Full	Vessels relating to treasure trove ..	Melakondattil ..	Malabar.
D. 246	Full	Lamps relating to treasure trove ..	Melakondattil ..	Malabar.
D. 247	Full	South-east view of the Srinivasaperumal temple.	Tirupati ..	Chittoor.
D. 248	Full	Wood carvings removed from old car ..	Tirupati ..	Chittoor.
D. 249	Full	Wood carvings removed from old car ..	Tirupati ..	Chittoor.
D. 250	Full	Wood carvings removed from old car ..	Tirupati ..	Chittoor.
D. 251	Full	Wood carvings removed from old car ..	Tirupati ..	Chittoor.
D. 252	Full	Wood carvings removed from old car ..	Tirupati ..	Chittoor.
D. 253	Full	Wood carvings removed from old car ..	Tirupati ..	Chittoor.
D. 254	Full	Wood carvings removed from old car ..	Tirupati ..	Chittoor.
D. 255	Full	View of gateway and stamba in Kailasanatha temple.	Taramangalam ..	Salem.
D. 256	Full	Sculptures including a female holding a bow in Tirukulam.	Taramangalam ..	Salem.
D. 257	Full	Stone pillar brackets in Kailasanatha temple.	Taramangalam ..	Salem.
D. 258	Full	Ganga Visarjanam in Kailasanatha temple.	Taramangalam ..	Salem.
D. 259	Full	Siva dancing in Kailasanatha temple ..	Taramangalam ..	Salem.
D. 260	Full	Lingotbhavar in Kailasanatha temple ..	Taramangalam ..	Salem.
D. 261	Full	Kalyanamandapa in the temple ..	Ayodyapatnam ..	Salem.
D. 262	Full	Pillar with horse brackets, etc. ..	Ayodyapatnam ..	Salem.
D. 263	Full	Naga stones, etc., outside the temple (on the south east).	Ayodyapatnam ..	Salem.
D. 264	Full	Nalvar in Kailasanatha temple ..	Tiruchengodu ..	Salem.
D. 265	Full	Naga figures ..	Tiruchengodu ..	Salem.
D. 266	Full	Pillars with Yali brackets in Nrittamandapa on the hill.	Tiruchengodu ..	Salem.
D. 267	Full	View of ornamental ceiling and wooden Vimana on the hill.	Tiruchengodu ..	Salem.
D. 268	Full	Idol of Arthanarivevara on the hill ..	Tiruchengodu ..	Salem.
D. 269	Half	South east view of the tower of Siva Temple.	Atur ..	Salem.
D. 270	Full	Sculpture of Durga's conflict with Mahishasura lying in the village	Nedumaram ..	Chingleput.
D. 271	Full	Sculptures lying in the village ..	Nedumaram ..	Chingleput.
D. 272	Full	West view of shore temple ..	Mamallapuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 273	Full	North-west view of shore temple ..	Mamallapuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 274	Full	A portion of the Five Rathas ..	Mamallapuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 275	Full	A portion of the Five Rathas ..	Mamallapuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 276	Full	Amman shrine in Thirupuranthakesvara temple.	Kuvam ..	Chingleput.
D. 277	Full	Swami shrine in Thirupuranthakesvara temple.	Kuvam ..	Chingleput.
D. 278	Full	Vishnu with his two concerts ..	Namasivayapuram ..	South Arcot
D. 279	Full	Krishna and a tripod ..	Namasivayapuram ..	South Arcot.
D. 280	Full	Paramesvara relating to treasure trove ..	Vadrangam ..	Tanjore.
D. 281	Half	North-west view of the sanctum of the temple.	Tiruvadamardur ..	Tanjore.
D. 282	Half	South-east view of the sanctum of the temple.	Tiruvadamardur ..	Tanjore.
D. 283	Half	South-east view of the sanctum of the temple.	Tiruvadamardur ..	Tanjore.
D. 284	Half	North view of the Vimana over the Mukambal Amman shrine.	Tiruvadamardur ..	Tanjore.
D. 285	Half	South-west view of the Vimana over the Mukambal Amman shrine.	Tiruvadamardur ..	Tanjore.
D. 286	Half	General view of Suryanarayana temple ..	Suryanarkovil ..	Tanjore.
D. 287	Half	Planet "Sun" in Suryanarayana Temple.	Suryanarkovil ..	Tanjore.
D. 288	Half	Planets, Rahu, Sukra, Ketu, Chandra, Angaraka, Budha, Sani and Gura.	Suryanarkovil ..	Tanjore.
D. 289	Half	Eastern view of the front gopura, Mayuranatha temple.	Mayavaram ..	Tanjore.
D. 290	Half	Western view of the front gopura, Mayuranatha temple.	Mayavaram ..	Tanjore.
D. 291	Full	A figure of the Amman in the shape of Peacock worshipping the Linga, Mayuranatha temple.	Mayavaram ..	Tanjore.
D. 292	Half	Sanctum tower, Mayuranatha temple ..	Mayavaram ..	Tanjore.
D. 293	Half	South-east view of central shrine, Mayuranatha temple.	Mayavaram ..	Tanjore.
D. 294	Half	North-west view of central shrine, Mayuranatha temple.	Mayavaram ..	Tanjore.

CLASS D—cont.

Hindu Art and Architecture—cont.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
D. 295	Half	View of Central shrine, Mayuranatha temple.	Mayavaram	Tanjore.
D. 296	Half	Eastern view of outer gateway of Kampaharesvara temple.	Tribhuvanam	Tanjore.
D. 297	Half	Western view of outer gateway of Kampaharesvara Temple.	Tribhuvanam	Tanjore.
D. 298	Half	Eastern view of the inner gateway of Kampaharesvara Temple.	Tribhuvanam	Tanjore.
D. 299	Half	Eastern view of the western gopura ..	Tribhuvanam	Tanjore.
D. 300	Half	South-east view of the Vimana over the central shrine.	Tribhuvanam	Tanjore.
D. 301	Half	North-west view of the Vimana over the central shrine.	Tribhuvanam	Tanjore.
D. 302	Half	View of sculptured base of the Vimana over the central shrine.	Tribhuvanam	Tanjore.
D. 303	Half	View of sculptured base of the Vimana over the central shrine.	Tribhuvanam	Tanjore.
D. 304	Half	View of sculptured base of the Vimana over the central shrine.	Tribhuvanam	Tanjore.
D. 305	Half	View of sculptured base of the Vimana over the central shrine.	Tribhuvanam	Tanjore.
D. 306	Half	View of sculptured base of the Vimana over the central shrine.	Tribhuvanam	Tanjore.
D. 307	Half	Sarapar, Kampaharesvara temple ..	Tribhuvanam	Tanjore.
D. 308	Half	Female doorkeeper, Kampaharesvara temple.	Tribhuvanam	Tanjore.
D. 309	Half	Female doorkeeper, Kampaharesvara temple.	Tribhuvanam	Tanjore.
D. 310	Half	South-east view of the Vimana of the temple.	Tirupalaturai	Tanjore.
D. 311	Half	Granary in the temple	Tirupalaturai	Tanjore.
D. 312	Half	Sculptures in Siva temple	Tirupalaturai	Tanjore.
D. 313	Half	Image of Chandrasekara	Tirupalaturai	Tanjore.
D. 314	Half	Image of Subramanya	Tirupalaturai	Tanjore.
D. 315	Half	Image of Pidari	Tirupalaturai	Tanjore.
D. 316	Half	Image of Ayyanar	Tirupalaturai	Tanjore.
D. 317	Full	Water-basin in Brahdesvara Temple ..	Tanjore	Tanjore.
D. 318	Full	Saptakanni Medu	Tanjore	Tanjore.
D. 319	Full	Image of Ayyanar on Elephant	Valuvur	Tanjore.
D. 320	Full	Image of Mohanavatar	Valuvur	Tanjore.
D. 321	Full	Image of Parvati with Subramanya in arms.	Valuvur	Tanjore.
D. 322	Full	Image of Bikshandavar	Valuvur	Tanjore.
D. 323	Full	Image of Viratesvara	Valuvur	Tanjore.
D. 324	Full	Image of Adhikaranandi	Valuvur	Tanjore.
D. 325	Full	Treasure trove images	Marudānttanallur	Tanjore.
D. 326	Full	Treasure trove images	Marudānttanallur	Tanjore.
D. 327	Full	Treasure trove images	Marudānttanallur	Tanjore.
D. 328	Full	General view of the temple with the tank in front.	Nallur	Tanjore.
D. 329	Full	North-east view of Svami's Shrine ..	Nallur	Tanjore.
D. 330	Full	South-east view of Svami's Shrine ..	Nallur	Tanjore.
D. 331	Full	North-east view of granary within the temple.	Nallur	Tanjore.
D. 332	Full	Sculptured Vallabha Vignēsvara	Nallur	Tanjore.
D. 333	Full	Image of Nataraja with eight hands, front and back view.	Nallur	Tanjore.
D. 334	Full	Sundaramurti with Nachiyar and Agasthiyar.	Nallur	Tanjore.
D. 335	Full	Sculpture of Kunti worshipping the Linga.	Nallur	Tanjore.
D. 336	Full	South west view of Achalessvara shrine, Tyagaraja temple.	Tiruvālar	Tanjore.
D. 337	Full	Cow and dead calf, Tyagaraja temple ..	Tiruvālar	Tanjore.
D. 338	Full	South east view of Svami shrine in the temple.	Tirupalaturai	Tanjore.
D. 339	Full	Sculptured ceiling in front of the Subramanya temple.	Tirupalaturai	Tanjore.
D. 340	Full	Ruined mandapa outside the temple ..	Tirupalaturai	Tanjore.
D. 341	Full	North-west view of Svami shrine ..	Kovilur	Tanjore.
D. 342	Quarter ..	North-west view of svami shrine ..	Kovilur	Tanjore.
D. 343	Quarter ..	South-west view of Svami shrine ..	Kovilur	Tanjore.
D. 344	Quarter ..	Image of Sundaramurti with Nachiyar ..	Kovilur	Tanjore.
D. 345	Full	South-east view of the Svami Shrine ..	Tribhuvanam	Tanjore.
D. 346	Full	East view of the Svami shrine ..	Tribhuvanam	Tanjore.
D. 347	Full	North-east view of the Vimana ..	Tribhuvanam	Tanjore.
D. 348	Full	South-west view of ruined mandapa in front of the Amman shrine.	Mayavaram	Tanjore.
D. 349	Full	North-west view of the main gate way ..	Tiruchenkattangudi.	Tanjore.
D. 350	Full	South-east view of the main gate way ..	Tiruchenkattangudi.	Tanjore.
D. 351	Full	North-west view of the Amman shrine ..	Tiruchenkattangudi.	Tanjore.
D. 352	Full	South-west view of Svami's shrine ..	Tiruchenkattangudi.	Tanjore.
D. 353	Full	North-east view of Svami's shrine ..	Tiruchenkattangudi.	Tanjore.

Hindu Art and Architecture—cont.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
D. 354	Half ..	Image of Siruthondar with family Kadavarkōne King, &c.	Tiruchenkattangudi.	Tanjore.
D. 355	Half ..	Sculpture of Naramukha Vignēsvara ..	Tiruchenkattangudi.	Tanjore.
D. 356	Half ..	Sculpture of Ardhanaṛisvara ..	Tiruchenkattangudi.	Tanjore.
D. 357	Half ..	Sculpture of Siva dancing ..	Tiruchenkattangudi.	Tanjore.
D. 358	Half ..	Sculpture of Darukavana Bhiksāṇḍavar ..	Tiruchenkattangudi.	Tanjore.
D. 359	Half ..	Sculpture of Bhiksāṇḍavar ..	Tiruchenkattangudi.	Tanjore.
D. 360	Half ..	Sculpture of Siva dancing ..	Tiruchenkattangudi.	Tanjore.
D. 361	Half ..	Sculpture of Siva dancing ..	Tiruchenkattangudi.	Tanjore.
D. 362	Half ..	Sculpture of Viratēsvara ..	Tiruchenkattangudi.	Tanjore.
D. 363	Half ..	Sculptures from the stone car ..	Tiruvālur ..	Tanjore.
D. 364	Half ..	Sculptures from the stone car ..	Tiruvālur ..	Tanjore.
D. 365	Full ..	Sculptured shepherd in Minakshi temple.	Madura ..	Madura.
D. 366	Full ..	General view of Sundararājaperumal temple.	Tadikombu ..	Madura.
D. 367	Full ..	Image of Chakkarattalvar, reverse and back, Sundararājaperumal temple.	Tadikombu ..	Madura.
D. 368	Full ..	Metal images reverse and back, Sundararājaperumal temple.	Tadikombu ..	Madura.
D. 369	Full ..	Sculpture of Garuda and Chakra ..	Tadikombu ..	Madura.
D. 370	Full ..	Sculpture of Narasimha. ..	Tadikombu ..	Madura.
D. 371	Full ..	South side of the sanctum of Amman shrine.	Tadikombu ..	Madura.
D. 372	Full ..	Rayagopuram showing the encroachment of houses.	Madura ..	Madura.
D. 373	Full ..	Pudu mandapa in front of the temple ..	Madura ..	Madura.
D. 374	Full ..	Interior view of the Mandapa in the temple	Alagarkōil ..	Madura.
D. 375	Full ..	North-west view of southern gateway showing the ruins of the Fort wall in the temple.	Alagarkōil ..	Madura.
D. 376	Full ..	North view of granary ..	Alagarkōil ..	Madura.
D. 377	Full ..	North view of the temple including the palace, &c.	Uttarakosamangai ..	Ramnad.
D. 378	Half ..	Two eastern gateways ..	Uttarakosamangai ..	Ramnad.
D. 379	Half ..	Four stone pillars on the west of the temple.	Uttarakosamangai ..	Ramnad.
D. 380	Half ..	Mandapa of Nataraja ..	Uttarakosamangai ..	Ramnad.
D. 381	Half ..	North-east view of stone car ..	Uttarakosamangai ..	Ramnad.
D. 382	Half ..	Large figures of horse and elephant in Ayyanar temple.	Ramnad ..	Ramnad.
D. 383	Full ..	Image of Hanuman delivering two lingas to Rama.	Ramesvaram ..	Ramnad.
D. 384	Full ..	Vessels relating to treasure trove case ..	Patharakudi ..	Ramnad.
D. 385	Full ..	Two Images of Siva ..	Patharakudi ..	Ramnad.
D. 386	Full ..	Thirteen Images relating to treasure trove case.	Patharakudi ..	Ramnad.
D. 387	Full ..	North-east view of the Svami's Vimana ..	Ramesvaram ..	Ramnad.
D. 388	Full ..	Image of Nataraja ..	Ramesvaram ..	Ramnad.
D. 389	Full ..	Carvings of Svamis ..	Virukuttalam ..	Tinnevely.
D. 390	Full ..	Birds-eye view of the temple ..	Kuttalam ..	Tinnevely.
D. 391	Full ..	Dvarapalas of the temple ..	Kuttalam ..	Tinnevely.
D. 392	Full ..	Eastern view of gateway of Visvanatha temple.	Tenkāsi ..	Tinnevely.
D. 393	Full ..	Western view of gateway of Visvanatha temple.	Tenkāsi ..	Tinnevely.
D. 394	Full ..	Sculpture of Siva dancing, Visvanatha temple.	Tenkāsi ..	Tinnevely.
D. 395	Full ..	Kangananāthar of Visvanatha temple ..	Tenkāsi ..	Tinnevely.
D. 396	Half ..	Sculpture of Vinayagar with eleven hands of Visvanatha temple.	Tenkāsi ..	Tinnevely.
D. 397	Full ..	Tower of the temple ..	Mannarkovil ..	Tinnevely.
D. 398	Full ..	North-west view of tower and inner Court wall in Bhaktavatsalar temple.	Shermadēvi ..	Tinnevely.
D. 399	Full ..	North view of the sanctum and Ardhamandapa, in Bhaktavatsalar temple.	Shermadēvi ..	Tinnevely.
D. 400	Half ..	West view of sanctum wall, in Bhaktavatsalar temple.	Shermadēvi ..	Tinnevely.
D. 401	Half ..	Inner view of the northern outer wall, in Bhaktavatsalar temple.	Shermadēvi ..	Tinnevely.
D. 402	Full ..	Outer view of southern outer wall in Bhaktavatsalar temple.	Shermadēvi ..	Tinnevely.
D. 403	Full ..	Unfinished gopuram in Bhaktavatsalar temple.	Shermadēvi ..	Tinnevely.
D. 404	Full ..	Images in Rama temple.	Shermadēvi ..	Tinnevely.
D. 405	Full ..	Images in Rama temple ..	Shermadēvi ..	Tinnevely.
D. 406	Full ..	Images in Rama temple ..	Shermadēvi ..	Tinnevely.
D. 407	Full ..	Images in Rama temple ..	Shermadēvi ..	Tinnevely.
D. 408	Full ..	North-west view of Ujjivanatha temple..	Uyyakondan Tirumalai.	Trichinopoly.
D. 409	Full ..	North-east view of Kartar Mandapa in Jambukēsvara temple.	Tiruvanaikaval ..	Trichinopoly.
D. 410	Full ..	Sculpture of Ekapadamōrti in Jambukēsvara temple.	Tiruvanaikaval ..	Trichinopoly.

CLASS D—cont.

Hindu Art and Architecture—cont.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
D. 411	Full	Sculptures of Parvati worshipping Siva in Jambukesvara temple.	Tiruvanaikaval ..	Trichinopoly.
D. 412	Full	Sculpture of Subrahmanya in Muktesvara temple.	Samayapuram ..	Trichinopoly.
D. 413	Full	North view of the sanctum of Bôgesvara temple.	Samayapuram ..	Trichinopoly.
D. 414	Full	South-west view of the sanctum of the Bôgesvara temple.	Uyyankodan Tiru- malai.	Trichinopoly.
D. 415	Full	South-east view of the sanctum of the Bôgesvara temple.	Uyyankodan Tiru- malai.	Trichinopoly.
D. 416	Full	General view of the Bôgesvara temple ..	Uyyankodan Tiru- malai.	Trichinopoly.
D. 417	Full	South view of the Bôgesvara temple ..	Uyyankodan Tiru- malai.	Trichinopoly.
D. 418	Full	General view of Isvara temple and Mahishamarthani cave.	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 419	Full	Front view of Mahishamarthani cave ..	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 420	Full	Panel of Ranganatha in Mahishamarthani cave.	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 421	Full	Panel of Mahishamarthani in Mahishamarthani cave.	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 422	Full	General view of Arjuna's penance ..	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 423	Full	Details from Arjuna's penance	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 424	Full	Details from Arjuna's penance	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 425	Full	Details from Arjuna's penance	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 426	Full	Details from Arjuna's penance	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 427	Full	Details from Arjuna's penance	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 428	Full	Details from Arjuna's penance	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 429	Full	Details from Arjuna's penance	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 430	Full	South-west view of Ganesa temple ..	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 431	Full	Front elevation of Varaha cave	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 432	Full	Panel of Varāhanathar of Vishnu in Varaha cave.	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 433	Full	Panel of Vāmanavathar of Vishnu in Varaha cave.	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 434	Full	Panel of Lakshmi with Elephants in Varaha cave.	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 435	Full	Panel of Parvati with elephants in Varaha cave.	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 436	Full	General view of the Tirumurti cave ..	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 437	Full	Front view of Droupati Ratha	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 438	Full	Back view of Droupati Ratha	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 439	Full	Front view of Arjuna's Ratha	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 440	Full	Back view of Arjuna's Ratha	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 441	Full	Back view of Bhima's Ratha	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 442	Full	North-east view of Bhima's Ratha ..	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 443	Full	Details of Gable of Bhima's Ratha ..	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 444	Full	Front view of Darmaraja's Ratha ..	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 445	Full	Back view of Darmaraja's Ratha ..	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 446	Full	Panel of Siva and Parvati on the second storey of Darmaraja's Ratha.	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 447	Full	Details from Darmaraja's Ratha ..	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 448	Full	Panel of Arthanārisvara in Darmaraja's Ratha.	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 449	Full	Front view of Nakula and Sahadeva's Ratha.	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 450	Full	Back view of Nakula and Sahadeva's Ratha.	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 451	Full	Side view of Nakula and Sahadeva's Ratha.	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 452	Full	Elephant near Pandava Rathas	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 453	Full	Lion near Pandava Rathas	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 454	Full	Bull near Pandava Rathas	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 455	Full	Front view of Krishna Mandapam ..	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 456	Full	Details of sculptures from Krishna Mandapam.	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 457	Full	Details of sculptures from Krishna Mandapam.	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 458	Full	Details of sculptures from Krishna Mandapam.	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 459	Full	Details of sculptures from Krishna Mandapam.	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 460	Full	Details of sculptures from Krishna Mandapam.	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 461	Full	Group of Monkeys	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 462	Full	Lion Throne	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 463	Full	South view of Vadamalesvara temple ..	Orakadam ..	Chingleput.
D. 464	Full	Details of gable, Vadamalesvara temple.	Orakadam ..	Chingleput.
D. 465	Full	South-east view of ruined Siva temple near the Palace.	Chendragiri ..	North Arcot.
D. 466	Full	North-east view of the ruined Vishnu temple.	Timmapuram ..	North Arcot.
D. 467	Full	Headless figure from the main shrine of the ruined Vishnu temple.	Timmapuram ..	North Arcot.
D. 468	Full	North-west view of the main shrine in Kalyānavakatesvara temple.	Mangapuram ..	North Arcot.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
D. 469	Full	North-west view of the main shrine in Kalyānavenkātesvara temple.	Mangapuram ..	North Arcot.
D. 470	Full	West view of the main gopuram of the main shrine in Kalyānavenkātesvara temple.	Mangapuram ..	North Arcot.
D. 471	Full	South-west view of the main entrance of Tali Siva temple.	Calicut	Malabar.
D. 472	Full	South-west view of the second prakara wall of Tali Siva temple.	Calicut	Malabar.
D. 473	Full	North-west view of the main shrine in Tali Siva temple.	Calicut	Malabar.
D. 474	Full	View of a beam-stone near the Zamorin's Palace.	Calicut	Malabar.
D. 475	Full	East view of the main gate and Dvaja-stamba, Visvanātha temple.	Palghat	Malabar.
D. 476	Full	East view of Bhagavati temple	Agaththaththarai ..	Malabar.
D. 477	Half	South-east view of the Kōtisvara temple.	Rajahmundry ..	Godāvāri.
D. 478	Full	North-east view of a portion of a main shrine in the Kōtisvara temple.	Rajahmundry ..	Godāvāri.
D. 479	Full	North-west view of the Markandesvara temple.	Rajahmundry ..	Godāvāri.
D. 480	Full	North-east view of the oval sanctum of the Jvaraharesvara temple.	Conjeevaram ..	Chingleput.
D. 481	Full	North view of the main shrine of the Jvaraharesvara temple.	Conjeevaram ..	Chingleput.
D. 482	Full	North-east view of the Jvaraharesvara temple.	Conjeevaram ..	Chingleput.
D. 483	Full	East view of the Jvaraharesvara temple.	Conjeevaram ..	Chingleput.
D. 484	Full	North-east general view of the main shrine, of the Jvaraharesvara temple.	Conjeevaram ..	Chingleput.
D. 485	Full	Interior view of the main shrine of the Jvaraharesvara temple.	Conjeevaram ..	Chingleput.
D. 486	Full	Treasure trove finds of two lamps, two trays and a tripod stand	Chitragiri	Bellary.
D. 487	Full	South-east view of deserted Venugōpala temple.	Magala	Bellary.
D. 488	Full	South-west view of deserted Venugōpala temple.	Magala	Bellary.
D. 489	Full	South-east view of the deserted Kallēsvara temple.	Angur	Bellary.
D. 490	Full	East view of the main entrance of Kallēsvara temple.	Angur	Bellary.
D. 491	Full	Images of Parvati and Paramēsvara together and Sarasvati.	Angur	Bellary.
D. 492	Full	Images of Parvati and Paramēsvara and of Dakshaprajapati and his wife together.	Angur	Bellary.
D. 493	Full	North-east view of Utsangi Ammal's temple on the top of the hill.	Utsangidurgam ..	Bellary.
D. 494	Full	Idols relating to Treasure trove case ..	Wandiwash	North Arcot.
D. 495	Full	Idols relating to Treasure trove case ..	Wandiwash	North Arcot.
D. 496	Full	Idols relating to Treasure trove case ..	Wandiwash	North Arcot.
D. 497	Full	Idols relating to Treasure trove case ..	Wandiwash	North Arcot.
D. 498	Full	Western view of Ramanātha vimana ..	Ramesvaram	Ramnād.
D. 499	Full	Eastern view of Ramanātha vimana ..	Ramesvaram	Ramnād.
D. 500	Full	Vinayakar removed from the first prakara of Ramanātha vimana.	Ramesvaram	Ramnād.
D. 501	Full	The two storied mandapa	Viragalur	Trichinopoly.
D. 502	Full	Images of Treasure Trove case	Puliyalam	Tanjore.
D. 503	Full	Ornaments in Treasure Trove case ..	Conjeevaram	Chingleput.
D. 504	Full	Sculptures of Kachechapēsvara	Rangapuram	Bellary.
D. 505	Full	South-east view of Narasimha temple ..	Rangapuram	Bellary.
D. 506	Full	North-east view of Narasimha temple ..	Mahābalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 507	Half	East view of the Droupati ratha	Mahābalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 508	Half	South-east view of the Droupati ratha ..	Mahābalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 509	Half	South-east view of Arjuna ratha	Mahābalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 510	Half	North-east view of Dharmaraja ratha.	Mahābalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 511	Half	South-east general view of Pandava ratha.	Mahābalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 512	Half	South-east general view of Nakula and Sahādeva ratha.	Mahābalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 513	Half	View of Mahishasuramardhani panel from the Mahishasuramardhani cave.	Mahābalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 514	Half	View of Ranganatha panel from the Mahishasuramardhani cave.	Mahābalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 515	Half	Interior Panel from Droupati ratha	Mahābalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 516	Half	View of Vamana Avatar panel from the Varaha cave.	Mahābalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 517	Half	View of Varaha Avatar panel from the Varaha cave.	Mahābalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 518	Half	Interior panel of Vishnu from the Tirumurti cave.	Mahābalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 519	Half	Two Balipitams in front on the west side of the shore temple.	Mahābalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 520	Half	The basement of the Dwajastambha on the west side of the shore temple.	Mahābalipuram ..	Chingleput.

CLASS D—cont.

Hindu Art and Architecture—cont.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
D. 521	Half ..	Panel of Trimurti in the shrine niche of the shore temple on the west side.	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 522	Half ..	Lion on the south of the shore temple ..	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 523	Half ..	Panel of Kali in the Trimurti cave ..	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 524	Half ..	Panel of Siva in the Trimurti cave ..	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 525	Half ..	Panel of Brahma in the Trimurti cave ..	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 526	Half ..	North-west general view of Pandava Rathas.	Mahabalipuram ..	Chingleput.
D. 527	Full ..	East view of the eighth entrance of the hill fort.	Gooty ..	Anantapur.
D. 528	Half ..	Dvārapālas on the lower cave ..	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly.
D. 529	Half ..	Sculpture of the lower cave ..	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly.
D. 530	Half ..	Sculpture of the lower cave ..	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly.
D. 531	Half ..	Sculpture of the lower cave ..	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly.
D. 532	Half ..	Sculpture of the lower cave ..	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly.
D. 533	Half ..	Sculpture of the lower cave ..	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly.
D. 534	Half ..	Sculpture of the lower cave ..	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly.
D. 535	Half ..	Dancing figure in Venkātāchalapati temple.	Krishnāpuram ..	Tinnevely.
D. 536	Half ..	Sculpture of Karna with Nāgapasam ..	Krishnāpuram ..	Tinnevely.
D. 537	Half ..	Sculpture of Korava carrying a princess ..	Krishnāpuram ..	Tinnevely.
D. 538	Half ..	Sculpture of Arjuna with Pāsupatastra ..	Krishnāpuram ..	Tinnevely.
D. 539	Half ..	Sculpture of Koratti carrying a prince ..	Krishnāpuram ..	Tinnevely.
D. 540	Full ..	Sculpture of a dancing figure ..	Krishnāpuram ..	Tinnevely.
D. 541	Half ..	Sculpture of Chakrapāni on a pillar in Rama temple.	Kumbakōnam ..	Tanjore.
D. 542	Half ..	Sculpture of Tāndavamūrti on a pillar in Rama temple.	Kumbakōnam ..	Tanjore.
D. 543	Half ..	Sculpture of Gajēndramoksham on a pillar in Rama temple.	Kumbakōnam ..	Tanjore.
D. 544	Full ..	Sculpture of coronation of Rāma on a pillar in Rama temple.	Kumbakōnam ..	Tanjore.
D. 545	Full ..	Panel from the north-west corner of the Mahāmāṇḍapa in the Hazara Rāma temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary.
D. 546	Full ..	Panel from the north-east corner of the Mahāmāṇḍapa in the Hazara Rāma temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary.
D. 547	Full ..	Arches on the south-east corner of the Council hall (lower storey).	Hampi ..	Bellary.
D. 548	Full ..	Virakals on the road to Vothana Virabhadra temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary.
D. 549	Full ..	Yali on a pillar in Kalyana Maṇḍapa of Vittal temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary.
D. 550	Full ..	Treasure-trove case bull ..	Ravinuthala ..	Guntūr.
D. 551	Full ..	Treasure-trove, Saptamātā or seven maidens.	Ravinuthala ..	Guntūr.
D. 552	Full ..	Treasure-trove, Vināyakar, Nāgakanya and Subrahmanya.	Ravinuthala ..	Guntūr.
D. 553	Full ..	Treasure-trove, Mahiṣasuramardhani Sankarācharya and Brahma.	Ravinuthala ..	Guntūr.
D. 554	Full ..	Treasure-trove, Vishnu, Kalabhairava and Parvati.	Ravinuthala ..	Guntūr.
D. 555	Full ..	Treasure-trove, Venkātaramanasvami ..	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur.
D. 556	Full ..	Treasure-trove, Lakshmi ..	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur.
D. 557	Full ..	Treasure-trove, Garuda and three Alvars.	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur.
D. 558	Full ..	Treasure-trove case, four Alvars ..	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur.
D. 559	Full ..	Treasure-trove, four Alvars ..	Tadpatri ..	Anantapur.
D. 560	Half ..	Carvings from an old car of Śārangapani temple; (1) Devēndra on elephant, (2) Vishnu on Garuda, (3) Brahma and (4) Siva on bull.	Kumbakōnam ..	Tanjore.
D. 561	Half ..	Carvings from an old car of Śārangapani temple; (1) Krishna, (2) Yōganarasimha; (3) Naresimha tearing Hiranya and (4) Gōpala.	Kumbakōnam ..	Tanjore.
D. 562	Half ..	Carvings from an old car of Śārangapani temple; (1) Dvārapālaka, (2) Lakshminārāyaṇa, (3) Vaikunthānātha and (4) Dvārapālaka.	Kumbakōnam ..	Tanjore.
D. 563	Half ..	Carvings from an old car of Śārangapani temple; (1) Srinivāsa, (2) Vishnu on lion, (3) Five headed amman and (4) Venugōpala.	Kumbakōnam ..	Tanjore.
D. 564	Half ..	Amman embracing the Liṅga ..	Pattisvaram ..	Tanjore.
D. 565	Half ..	Amman in penance ..	Pattisvaram ..	Tanjore.
D. 566	Half ..	Vināyakar in standing posture ..	Pattisvaram ..	Tanjore.
D. 567	Half ..	(1) Nataraja, (2) Amman with Śiva and (3) Amman alone.	Pattisvaram ..	Tanjore.
D. 568	Half ..	Shanmukhar ..	Pattisvaram ..	Tanjore.
D. 569	Half ..	Kālasamhāramūrti ..	Pattisvaram ..	Tanjore.
D. 570	Half ..	Bhīṣṭavar ..	Pattisvaram ..	Tanjore.
D. 571	Half ..	Aghōramūrti ..	Pattisvaram ..	Tanjore.

CLASS D—cont.

Hindu Art and Architecture—cont.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
D. 572	Half	Dakshināmūrti	Avur	Tanjore.
D. 573	Half	South-west view of the Vimana	Avur	Tanjore.
D. 574	Full	South-east view of Siddhamritatīrtam ..	Vaithiśvaran kōil ..	Tanjore.
D. 575	Half	Maha Sadasiva on the second western Gopura	Vaithiśvaran kōil ..	Tanjore.
D. 576	Half	Ganga Visarjanar	Vaithiśvaran kōil ..	Tanjore.
D. 577	Half	Bhikṣāṇḍavar	Tiruvēnkadu ..	Tanjore.
D. 578	Full	South-west general view of all the Vimana within the temple.	Tiruvēnkadu ..	Tanjore.
D. 579	Full	West view of the second western Gopura with the figure of Aghōramūrti.	Tiruvēnkadu ..	Tanjore.
D. 580	Full	Treasure-trove case idol of Kalinhi-mardhana of Sri Krishna.	Kattu Edayar ..	South Arcot.
D. 581	Half	North-east view of Sōmalīṅga temple ..	Sāripalli	Vizagapatam.

CLASS E.

Muhammadan Art and Architecture.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
E. 1	Full	Nawab's towers	Cuddapah	Cuddapah.
E. 2	Full	Western wall near the Nawab's towers ..	Cuddapah	Cuddapah.
E. 3	Full	A portion of a wall near the Nawab's towers.	Cuddapah	Cuddapah.
E. 4	Full	Bastion near the Nawab's tower	Cuddapah	Cuddapah.
E. 5	Full	Syed Ahmed Sahib's Musjid	Cuddapah	Cuddapah.
E. 6	Full	North view of Fort Bastions	Palghat	Malabar.
E. 7	Full	North view of the main gate in the Fort..	Palghat	Malabar.
E. 8	Full	North-east view of the old mosque	Rajahmundry ..	Gōdavari.
E. 9	Full	View of the north wall of the interior front verandah of the mosque.	Rajahmundry ..	Gōdavari.
E. 10	Full	North-east view of the inscribed stone on the top of the main entrance of the old mosque.	Rajahmundry ..	Gōdavari.
E. 11	Full	East view of the <i>Idgah</i> or the Ramzan masjid.	Adōni	Bellary.
E. 12	Full	South-east view of the <i>Idgah</i> or the Ramzan masjid.	Adōni	Bellary.
E. 13	Full	North-east view of the <i>Idgah</i> or the Ramzan masjid.	Adōni	Bellary.
E. 14	Full	North-west view of the <i>Idgah</i> or the Ramzan masjid.	Adōni	Bellary.
E. 15	Full	South-west view of the <i>Idgah</i> or the Ramzan masjid.	Adōni	Bellary.

CLASS F.

Indo-Saracenic Art and Architecture.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
F. 1	Full	Front view of Lotus Mahal	Hampi	Bellary.
F. 2	Full	Detail of Lotus Mahal	Hampi	Bellary.
F. 3	Full	Watch tower near Lotus Mahal	Hampi	Bellary.
F. 4	Full	Elephant stables	Hampi	Bellary.
F. 5	Full	South view of Queen's bath	Hampi	Bellary.
F. 6	Full	View of Balcony, Queen's bath	Hampi	Bellary.
F. 7	Full	South view of guard house	Hampi	Bellary.
F. 8	Full	Interior view of guard house	Hampi	Bellary.
F. 9	Full	West view of watch tower	Hampi	Bellary.
F. 10	Full	North-east view of the Raja's Palace ..	Chendragiri	North Arcot.
F. 11	Full	North-east view of the lower Corridor in the Raja's palace.	Chendragiri	North Arcot.
F. 12	Full	South-east view of the Queen's palace ..	Chendragiri	North Arcot.
F. 13	Full	East view of the Nayaks' Darbar Hall in the palace.	Tanjore	Tanjore.
F. 14	Full	South-east view of the Tower in the palace.	Tanjore	Tanjore.

CLASS F—cont.

Indo-Saracenic Art and Architecture—cont.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
F. 15	Full	North-east view of the Arsenal in the palace.	Tanjore	Tanjore.
F. 16	Full	South-west view of the Krishna vilas tank in the palace.	Tanjore	Tanjore.
F. 17	Full	North-west view of the Krishna vilas tank in the palace.	Tanjore	Tanjore.
F. 18	Full	Interior view of the Nayak's Darbar Hall in the palace.	Tanjore	Tanjore.
F. 19	Full	Interior view of the Mahratta Darbar Hall in the palace.	Tanjore	Tanjore.
F. 20	Full	View of seven storeys in front of the palace.	Tanjore	Tanjore.
F. 21	Full	South view of the ruined palace on the top of the hill.	Utsangidurgam ..	Bellary.
F. 22	Full	South-east view of the ruined palace on the top of the hill.	Utsangidurgam ..	Bellary.
F. 23	Full	North-west view of the ruined palace on the top of the hill.	Utsangidurgam ..	Bellary.
F. 24	Full	North-west view of the interior palace and guard room and parapet walls, etc.	Utsangidurgam ..	Bellary.
F. 25	Full	South-east view of the interior palace and guard room and parapet walls, etc.	Utsangidurgam ..	Bellary.
F. 26	Full	South-east view of the interior palace and guard room and parapet walls, etc.	Utsangidurgam ..	Bellary.
F. 27	Full	North-west view of the Rani palace on the top of the hill.	Utsangidurgam ..	Bellary.
F. 28	Full	North-west view of the interior palace on the top of the hill.	Utsangidurgam ..	Bellary.

CLASS G.

Historical Forts and European Monuments.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
G. 1	Full	View of tomb in Dutch Cemetery ..	Negapatam	Tanjore.
G. 2	Full	Coat of Arms from a tomb in Dutch Cemetery.	Negapatam	Tanjore.
G. 3	Full	Bust of Lord Nelson in Nayak's Darbar Hall.	Tanjore	Tanjore.
G. 4	Full	Marble Statute of Sarabhoji in Nayak's Darbar Hall.	Tanjore	Tanjore.
G. 5	Full	Bas-relief sculpture (by Flaxman, R.A.) of Sarabhoji visit.	Tanjore	Tanjore.
G. 6	Full	Brass statue of Sarabhoji in Chakrapani temple.	Kumbakonam ..	Tanjore.
G. 7	Full	East view of main gateway of fort ..	Tranquebar	Tanjore.
G. 8	Full	East view of Dansborg	Tranquebar	Tanjore.
G. 9	Full	South-east view of Danish church ..	Tranquebar	Tanjore.
G. 10	Full	North view of Lutheran church	Tranquebar	Tanjore.
G. 11	Full	South-east view of Goanese church ..	Tranquebar	Tanjore.
G. 12	Full	General view of ruined building in the fort.	Kondapalle	Kistna.
G. 13	Full	Boundary pillar	Tandiarpet	Madras.
G. 14	Full	Boundary pillar	Washermanpet ..	Madras.
G. 15	Full	Inscribed slab	Washermanpet ..	Madras.
G. 16	Full	Fort entrance at Hampi	Hampi	Bellary.
G. 17	Full	View of bastions and Remains of fort walls in Thiruvattumalai.	Nelagalpatti ..	Salem.
G. 18	Half	View of eastern gate of the fort ..	Atur	Salem.
G. 19	Half	View of gateway within the fort ..	Atur	Salem.
G. 20	Half	View of Kalyana Mahal with sculptured base.	Atur	Salem.
G. 21	Half	Interior of the palace	Atur	Salem.
G. 22	Full	Obelisk near the Old Madras Town wall..	Madras	Madras.
G. 23	Full	East view of the remains of an old building	St Thomé	Madras.
G. 24	Full	Interior view of the remains of an old building.	St. Thomé	Madras.
G. 25	Full	General view of the remains of an old building.	St. Thomé	Madras.
G. 26	Full	Cannon near Mylapore	Madras	Madras.
G. 27	Full	Cannon near tank	Kapisthulam ..	Tanjore.
G. 28	Full	Sangitha Mahal in the palace	Tanjore	Tanjore.
G. 29	Full	Nayak Darbar Hall	Tanjore	Tanjore.
G. 30	Full	South view of the Base of Armoury in the palace.	Tanjore	Tanjore.

CLASS G—cont.

Historical Forts and European Monuments—cont.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
G. 31	Full	Arched dome near the Sangitha Mahal in the palace.	Tanjore	Tanjore.
G. 32	Full	Arched Dome near the Sangitha Mahal in the Palace.	Tanjore	Tanjore.
G. 33	Full	Mottai gōpura in the palace	Tanjore	Tanjore.
G. 34	Full	View of Bastion, little fort	Tanjore	Tanjore.
G. 35	Full	South view of Queen Mangammal's palace near the central market.	Madura	Madura.
G. 36	Full	Interior view of Queen Mangammal's palace near the central market.	Madura	Madura.
G. 37	Full	View of doorway and cannon on the west side wall of Queen Mangammal's palace near the central market.	Madura	Madura.
G. 38	Full	Front view of the main shrine in the hill fort.	Dindigul	Madura.
G. 39	Full	East doorway of the hill fort	Dindigul	Madura.
G. 40	Full	South view of the main shrine of the hill fort.	Dindigul	Madura.
G. 41	Full	South-west view of the fort wall	Dindigul	Madura.
G. 42	Full	Second doorway of the hill fort	Dindigul	Madura.
G. 43	Full	North-west view of the ruined building in the hill fort.	Dindigul	Madura.
G. 44	Full	South view of the Mandapa, hill fort	Dindigul	Madura.
G. 45	Full	North-west of the fort wall	Dindigul	Madura.
G. 46	Full	General view of the hill fort	Dindigul	Madura.
G. 47	Full	South view of Tirumal Nayak's ruined palace showing the ruins of the fort wall in the temple.	Alagarkovil	Madura.
G. 48	Full	West view of Tirumal Nayak's Ruined palace showing the ruins of the Fort wall in the temple.	Alagarkovil	Madura.
G. 49	Full	Tirumal Nayak's Mandapa showing the ruins of the fort wall in the temple.	Alagarkovil	Madura.
G. 50	Full	South-east general view of palace and ruined Siva temple.	Chendragiri	North Arcot.
G. 51	Full	East view of first gate of Chendragiri fort.	Chendragiri	North Arcot.
G. 52	Full	East view of second gate of Chendragiri fort.	Chendragiri	North Arcot.
G. 53	Full	North-west view of the powder magazine in the ruins of Fort St. David.	Cuddalore	South Arcot.
G. 54	Full	View of old fort wall	Cuddalore	South Arcot.
G. 55	Full	South-west view of a partly collapsed Bastion.	Hisakota	Bellary.
G. 56	Full	West view of a partly collapsed Bastion..	Hisakota	Bellary.
G. 57	Full	East view of a partly collapsed Bastion ..	Hisakota	Bellary.
G. 58	Full	South-east view of a partly collapsed Bastion.	Hisakota	Bellary.
G. 59	Full	South-west view of a partly collapsed Bastion.	Nagalapur	Bellary.
G. 60	Full	Granary on Krishnagiri hill	Gingee	South Arcot.
G. 61	Full	Gateway on Krishnagiri hill	Gingee	South Arcot.
G. 62	Full	Outer view of the prison-house at the fort.	Gingee	South Arcot.
G. 63	Full	Part of the prison-house at the fort	Gingee	South Arcot.
G. 64	Full	The other part of the prison-house at the fort.	Gingee	South Arcot.
G. 65	Full	North view of the prison-house at the Hill fort.	Gooty	Anantapur.
G. 66	Full	South-west view of the prison-house at the hill fort.	Gooty	Anantapur.
G. 67	Full	Sir Thomas Munro's house	Anantapur	Anantapur.

CLASS H.

Modern Indian Art and Architecture.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
H. 1	Full	Wood carving panel representing Ganga on a crocodile.	Kumbakōnam	Tanjore.
H. 2	Full	Wood carving Panel representing Krishna and Gopis.	Kumbakōnam	Tanjore.
H. 3	Full	Old boats	Tranquebar	Tanjore.
H. 4	Full	Doorway, Kannikaparamēsvari temple ..	Tadpatri	Anantapur.
H. 5	Full	Archway in the second entrance Kannikaparamēsvari temple containing the Dasavatāram.	Tadpatri	Anantapur.

CLASS H—cont.

Modern Indian Art and Architecture—cont.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
H. 6	Full	Parvati shrine in Siva temple next to Sarangapani temple.	Kumbakonam	Tanjore.
H. 7	Full	Front view of the Wooden Car, Srinivasaperumal temple.	Tirupati	Chittoor.
H. 8	Full	Modern sculpture work in Tripurāntakēśvara temple.	Kūvam	Chingleput.
H. 9	Half	Sōmasutra view of the Goddess's central shrine, Mayūranātha temple.	Māyavaram	Tanjore.
H. 10	Full	Stone pier with capital	Tiruvadamārūdūr	Tanjore.
H. 11	Full	Stones intended for piers in a modern Mandapa.	Māyavaram	Tanjore.
H. 12	Full	Stone masons at work in renovating the Vishnu temple.	Madura	Madura.
H. 13	Full	Interior view of third prakara (west side.)	Ramesvaram	Ramnād.
H. 14	Full	South-east view of third inner entrance.	Ramesvaram	Ramnād.
H. 15	Full	South-west view of third inner entrance.	Ramesvaram	Ramnād.
H. 16	Full	Viśālakēśi shrine	Ramesvaram	Ramnād.
H. 17	Full	South-west view of Subramania shrine.	Ramesvaram	Ramnād.
H. 18	Half	Sculptured work in progress	Ambāsamudram	Tinnevelly.
H. 19	Full	Sculpture of Dvārapāla	Tiruvanaikāval	Trichinopoly.
H. 20	Full	Sculpture of lion (Simha)	Tiruvanaikāval	Trichinopoly.
H. 21	Full	Sculpture of Dandayudapāni	Uriyūr	Trichinopoly.
H. 22	Full	Mandapa in Siva temple	Uriyūr	Trichinopoly.

CLASS I.

Miscellaneous.

Serial number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
I. 1	Full	Birds-eye view of Hampi ruins	Hampi	Bellary.
I. 2	Full	Birds-eye view of Hampi ruins	Hampi	Bellary.
I. 3	Full	Oil Press	Villivakkam	Chingleput.
I. 4	Full	Portrait of Sir Thomas Munro from an old engraving in his court room.	Anantapur	Anantapur.
I. 5	Full	East view of a cleft in Poimānkaradu wherein the figure of a deer appears.	Nelagalpatti	Salem.
I. 6	Half	Birds-eye view of the proposed rebuilding of the central shrine of the temple.	Tiruvadamārūdūr	Tanjore.
I. 7	Full	Birds-eye view of the Māyavaram temple.	Māyavaram	Tanjore.
I. 8	Full	Wooden car	Nallūr	Tanjore.
I. 9	Full	Tank with Island, Tyāgarāja temple	Tiruvālūr	Tanjore.
I. 10	Full	Drawing of a car from an old picture	Tiruvadamārūdūr	Tanjore.
I. 11	Full	View of upper water fall near temple	Kuttalam	Tinnevelly.
I. 12	Full	View of lower water fall near temple with tank.	Kuttalam	Tinnevelly.
I. 13	Full	View of water fall near temple	Papanasam	Tinnevelly.
I. 14	Full	South-west view of a deserted village	Nagapur	Bellary.
I. 15	Full	Plan of the proposed remodelling of the first prakara of Kāmanātha temple.	Ramesvaram	Ramnād.
I. 16	Full	View of a natural stone Nāgahood	Tunmanagutta	Cuddapah.
I. 17	Full	Coins (front view)	Periyapatnam	Ramnād.
I. 18	Full	Coins (reverse)	Periyapatnam	Ramnād.
I. 19	Full	General view of museum	Bezwada	Kistna.

Note.—Bromide and silver prints from the above negatives may be had on application at the following rates—
Full plate As. 8, half plate As. 6, quarter plate As. 4.

APPENDIX C.

The following is a list of books added to this Office Library during the year 1912-13.

1. Indian Antiquary (Current numbers).
2. Epigraphia Indica (do.).
3. The Indian Review (do.).
4. The Madras Christian College Magazine (Current numbers).
5. The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society (Quarterly).
6. The Journal of South Indian Association (do.).
7. The Journal of Indian Art and Industry (do.).
8. Repertoire D'Art, et D'Archæologie (do.).
9. Census of India, 1911, Volume XII—
Madras, Part I Report.
Imperial and Provincial Tables, Part II.
10. Census of India, Volume XI, Coorg Report and Tables.
11. Indian Chronography, R. Sewell.
12. Local Rules and Orders of the Madras Presidency, Volume I.
13. List of Villages in the following districts of Madras Presidency :—
Gōdāvari, Kistna, Guntūr, Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevely, Rāmnād, Malabar, Anantapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary, South Canara, Salem, Chittoor and Nilgiris.
14. A Descriptive Catalogue of the Tamil Manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras.
15. A Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, Volume XII.
16. A Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, Volume XIII.
17. A Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, Volume XIV.
18. Kumārathanthram, Shunmugasundara Mudaliyar.
19. Kāmigāgamam, Alagappa Mudaliyar.
20. Vēdāranya Māhāthmyam, Harihara Sastri.
21. Revised and reprinted portions of Bower Manuscripts, Parts V to VII, pages 221-230.
22. The Ideals of Indian Art, H. B. Havell.
23. Classified Catalogue of the Library of the Director-General of Archæology in India.
24. The Government of Madras Civil Budget Estimate for 1912-13.
25. The Memoirs of Baber.
26. History of the Tranquebar Mission, F. Fenger.
27. Report of the Conference as regards Museums in India held at Calcutta on December 27th to 31st, 1907.
28. Ganita-Sara-Sangraha of Mahaviracharya with English Translation, and Notes, M. Rangacharya, M.A.
29. The Madras Quarterly Civil List corrected up to 1st October 1912.
30. The Lawrence Asylum Press Almanac for 1913.
31. The Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Southern Circle, Madras, Volume III, 1910-12.
32. The Annual Report of the Epigraphical Department, Southern Circle, Volume IV, for 1910-12.
33. Annual Report of Archæological Survey of India, Frontier Circle, for 1911-12.
34. Annual Report of the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1912.
35. Annual Report of Archæological Survey of India, Eastern Circle, for 1911-12.
36. Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, Western Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1912.
37. Report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma, for the year ending 31st March 1912.
38. Report on the working of the Archæological Department in Mysore State for 1910-11.
39. Annual Report for 1908-09 on Archæological Survey of India by the Director-General of Archæology.
40. List of Surplus Stores available for sale or transfer in the Public Works Workshop on 30th September 1912.
41. Abstract of the Rules relating to Public Service Examinations in the Madras Presidency.
42. Visvakarma, Part I, for July 1912.
43. Do. Part II, for October 1912.
44. Ruins of Desert Cathey, Volumes I and II, M. A. Stein.
45. Picturesque Nepal, P. Brown.

APPENDIX D.

List of Archaeological works proposed to be undertaken during the year 1913-14.

Item number.	District.	Locality.	Name of monument and nature of work.	Grant for 1913-14.
				RS.
1	Ganjam	Jaugoda	Repairs to the roof over Asoka's inscriptions on Jaugoda rock.	285
2	Vizagapatam	Sankaram	Repairs to Buddhist Monastery	120
3	Vizagapatam	Sankaram	Pay of watchman for Buddhist Monastery.	60
4	Vizagapatam	Ramatirtham	Repairs to Buddhist Monastery	125
5	Vizagapatam	Ramatirtham	Pay of watchman for Buddhist Monastery.	60
6	Kistna	Bezwada	Provision of notice board for rock-cut caves.	22
7	Kistna	Kondapalle	Repairs to the Hill Fort and Palace	150
8	Kistna	Kondapalle	Pay of watchman for the Hill Fort and Palace.	72
9	Kistna	Guntapalle	Repairs to Buddhist caves	150
10	Guntur	Amaravati	Pay of watchman for Buddhist Stupa	65
11	Guntur	Amaravati	Repairs to watchman's shed	50
12	Anantapur	Anantapur	Repairs to Sir Thomas Munro's House	100
13	Anantapur	Anantapur	Repairs to the well in the compound of Sir Thomas Munro's House.	200
14	Anantapur	Anantapur	Fixing tablet in the Old Court-room of Sir Thomas Munro's House.	100
15	Anantapur	Gooty	Repairs to Hill Fort and pay of 2 watchmen at Rs. 7 per month.	300
16	Anantapur	Gorantla	Repairs to Old Vishnu temple	500
17	Anantapur	Lepakshi	Repairs to Virabhadra temple	100
18	Anantapur	Kambaduru	Repairs to and removal of vegetation from Old Siva temple.	100
19	Anantapur	Madakasira	Repairs to Hill Fort, Gateway and two Bastions.	200
20	Anantapur	Penukonda	Repairs to the Northern Gateway of Fort.	100
21	Anantapur	Penukonda	Repairs to Gagana Mahal	100
22	Anantapur	Penukonda	Repairs to Isvara temple	200
23	Anantapur	Penukonda	Repairs to Rama temple	400
24	Bellary	Bagali	Repairs to Kallesvara temple	200
25	Bellary	Tambarahalli	Repairs to Ancient Well	1,000
26	Bellary	Hampi	Repairs to Chandra Sekara temple	200
27	Bellary	Hampi	Repairs to King's Balance	20
28	Bellary	Hampi	Repairs to Temple of Vishnu (No. 1) near the Sulai Bazaar.	300
29	Bellary	Hampi	Repairs to Temple of Vishnu (No. 2) near the Vittala temple.	1,500
30	Bellary	Hampi	Repairs to and removal of vegetation from Mohammedan Dargah and Tomb.	100
31	Bellary	Hampi	Repairs to the Domed Gateway to the east of the citadel.	200
32	Bellary	Hampi	Repairs to Fort Gateway on the Talargatta road.	100
33	Bellary	Hampi	Removal of vegetation and repairs to the Mandapa in a field to the west of Talargatta road.	200
34	Bellary	Hampi	Repairs to Foot-Print temple	20
35	Bellary	Hampi	Repairs to Queen's Bath	50
36	Bellary	Hampi	Repairs to Octagonal Bath	200
37	Bellary	Hampi	Repairs to Octagonal Pavillion	200
38	Bellary	Hampi	Repairs to Throne Platform	50
39	Bellary	Hampi	Repairs to Basement of an old building near the above.	200
40	Bellary	Hampi	Repairs to Underground Chamber	200
41	Bellary	Hampi	Provision of pathway to the Stone Door	20
42	Bellary	Hampi	Petty repairs to Stone Trough	15
43	Bellary	Hampi	Repairs to Mosque in the Dannaik's enclosure.	100
44	Bellary	Hampi	Repairs to Mohammedan Watch Tower in the Dannaik's enclosure.	400
45	Bellary	Hampi	Repairs to the Band Tower in Dannaik's enclosure.	100
46	Bellary	Hampi	Repairs to the Lotus Mahal in the Zenana enclosure.	200
47	Bellary	Hampi	Repairs to the Basement of Palace in the Zenana enclosure.	200
48	Bellary	Hampi	Repairs to Guard Room in the Zenana enclosure.	100
49	Bellary	Hampi	Repairs to the Northern Watch Tower in the Zenana enclosure.	200
50	Bellary	Hampi	Repairs to the South-Eastern Watch Tower in the Zenana enclosure.	200
51	Bellary	Hampi	Repairs to Guard Room outside the Zenana enclosure.	200
52	Bellary	Hampi	Provision of coolies for the removal of vegetation from Hampi Ruins.	700

List of Archaeological works proposed to be undertaken during the year 1913-14—cont.

Item number.	District.	Locality.	Name of monument and nature of work.	Grant for 1913-14.
				Rs.
53	Bellary	Hampi	Repairs to Achutanarayana temple	200
54	Bellary	Hampi	Repairs to Ganigatta temple	200
55	Bellary	Hampi	Repairs to Hazari Rama temple	300
56	Bellary	Hampi	Repairs to Jain temples	200
57	Bellary	Hampi	Repairs to Monolithic Statue of Narasimha and Siva temple alongside of it.	200
58	Bellary	Hampi	Repairs to Pattabirama temple	1,500
59	Bellary	Hampi	Repairs to Vittala temple, attendant Mandapas and Gopurams.	2,000
60	Bellary	Hampi	Watchman for Vittala temple, attendant Mandapas and Gopurams.	60
61	Cuddapah	Pushpagiri	Repairs to Pushpagiri temples	500
62	Cuddapah	Vontimitta	Repairs to Kodanda Rama temple	1,000
63	Cuddapah	Attirala	Removal of vegetation and repairs to Parasurama temple.	440
64	Cuddapah	Sumpalle	Repairs to Vishnu temple	500
65	Coimbatore	Sirkar Periyapalaiyam.	Repairs to Sugrēsvara temple on the bank of a tank.	500
66	Nilgiris	Hullikaldrug	Repairs to Fort	30
67	Nilgiris	Batlada Acheni (near Kotagiri).	Removal of vegetation from the group of Sculptured Dolmens.	10
68	Nilgiris	Melkundah (near Ootacamund).	Removal of vegetation from Sculptured Dolmens.	5
69	Malabar	Tellicherry	Repairs to Fort.	100
70	Malabar	Sultan's Battery	Repairs to Jain temple	30
71	Malabar	Palghat	Repairs to Fort	500
72	South Canara	Bekal	Repairs to Fort	500
73	Salem	Attur	Removal of vegetation from the Fort	500
74	Salem	Namakkal	Repairs to Hill Fort	50
75	Salem	Namakkal	Repairs to Narasimha temple	300
76	Salem	Namakkal	Ranganatha temple, repairs to	200
77	Salem	Taramangalam	Repairs to Siva temple	500
78	North Arcot	Arcot	Watchman for the Delhi Gate	48
79	North Arcot	Arcot	Union Tax for ditto	4
80	North Arcot	Chendragiri	Repairs to Palace Buildings	500
81	North Arcot	Vellore	Repairs to Hindu temple in the Fort	300
82	North Arcot	Vellore	Repairs to Fort	400
83	North Arcot	Ukkal	Repairs to the Vishnu temple	175
84	South Arcot	Gingee	Watchman for the Fort	150
85	South Arcot	Gingee	Repairs to Fort	1,000
86	South Arcot	Cuddalore	Repairs to Fort St. David	150
87	Chingleput	Mamallapuram (Seven Pagodas).	Maintenance of ancient monuments and repairs.	2,000
88	Chingleput	Mamallapuram (Seven Pagodas).	Repairs to Shore temple	250
89	Chingleput	Mamallapuram (Seven Pagodas).	Repairs to Sthala Sayana temple	500
90	Chingleput	Mamallapuram (Seven Pagodas).	Repairs to Varāha temple and Cave	200
91	Chingleput	Tiruvadanthai	Repairs to Nityakalyana Buvārāga temple and Mandapa.	1,000
92	Chingleput	Vayalur	Repairs to Tirupulesvara temple	500
93	Chingleput	Chingleput	Provision of notice boards for ancient monuments in the Chingleput District.	500
94	Madras	Madras	Repairs to Old Madras Town Wall, and Obelisks.	200
95	Madras	Madras	Repairs to Cornwallis Memorial	50
96	Tanjore	Kumbakonam	Repairs to Rama Temple	500
97	Tanjore	Kumbakonam	Repairs to Kasivivānātha temple	320
98	Tanjore	Tirukalichattai	Repairs to Vēdapurisvara temple	200
99	Tanjore	Tanjore	Repairs to Palace Buildings	60
100	Tanjore	Tanjore	Repairs to Sangita Mahal	700
101	Tanjore	Tanjore	Repairs to North Gopuram in Tanjore Palace.	60
102	Tanjore	Tanjore	Maintenance of the little fort enclosing the great temple.	150
103	Tanjore	Tanjore	Repairs to the Arsenal in the Tanjore Palace.	400
104	Tanjore	Tanjore	Repairs to the tower over the main entrance to the enclosure of the Great temple.	1,500
105	Tanjore	Tanjore	Repairs to the two Domed Halls of the Tanjore Palace enclosure.	340
106	Tanjore	Tanjore	Repairs to the Statue Hall of the Tanjore Palace.	175
107	Tanjore	Tanjore	Repairs to the lightning Conductor of the Clock tower, Tanjore Palace.	20
108	Tanjore	Tanjore	Repairs to roof and retaining walls of the Krishna Vilas Tank Tanjore Palace.	290
109	Tanjore	Tranquebar	Repairs to Dansborg	500

List of Archæological works proposed to be undertaken during the year 1913-14 -cont.

Item number.	District.	Locality.	Name of monument and nature of work.	Grant for 1913-14.
				RS.
110	Tanjore	Tranquebar	Repairs to Town Gateway	200
111	Tanjore	Negapatam	Repairs to Dutch Cemetery	200
112	Tanjore	Kalattur	Repairs to Unnathapurisvara temple	200
113	Trichinopoly	Gangaikondashola-puram.	Repairs to the Brihadisvara temple	500
114	Trichinopoly	Kamarasavalli	Repairs to Siva temple	500
115	Trichinopoly	Samayapuram	Repairs to Bogesvara temple	400
116	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	Repairs to Preston's Battery	400
117	Trichinopoly	Alambakam	Removal of vegetation from Varadaraja-perumal temple.	200
118	Madura	Koilpatti	Maintenance of Kailasanada Temple.	7
119	Madura	Dindigul	Pay of watchman for Rock Fort	90
120	Madura	Alagarkovil	Alagarmalai Cavern and Panchapandava beds, removal of vegetation from—.	100
121	Tinnevelly	Adichanallur	Pay of watchman for Prehistoric remains.	60
122	Tinnevelly	Anjengo	Repairs to Fort	60
123			Contingency for urgent repairs	5,882
			Total ..	43,000

Statement of expenditure on Conservation work carried out during the year 1912-13—cont.

Item number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
<i>Second Circle—cont.</i>								
16	Guntur ..	Ongole ..	Kanuparti ..	Mounds ..	(Special repairs) — Providing a notice board.	Rs. 17	Rs. A. P. 15 0 0	Work in progress. A sum of Rs. 2 will be required for expenditure during 1913-14.
17	Do. ..	Sattenapalle ..	Amaravati ..	Mound containing a Buddhist stupa and other remains.	(Annual repairs) — Maintaining a watcher.	60	60 0 0	Completed.
18	Do. ..	Do. ..	Darikota ..	Fort ..	(Special repairs) — Providing a notice board.	22	.. 0 0	In progress.
19	Kistna ..	Bezavada ..	Kondapalli ..	Hill fort ..	Maintaining a watchman ..	72	49 0 0	The estimate having been sanctioned late, the watchman was employed only for 8 months. Work completed. There was saving in the rate for removing casia. There is nothing more to be spent on the estimate.
20	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	(Annual repairs) — Removing casia from the site, and building up the old walls in places dangerous to the public.	150	135 0 0	Work in progress.
21	Do. ..	Nandigama ..	Jaggayyapet ..	Buddhist remains of a stupa on the hill.	Provision of a notice board in lieu of the one stolen.	20	..	Work in progress.
22	Do. ..	Bezavada ..	Bezavada ..	Nagavesvara temple on the hill side at Bezavada.	Annual repairs ..	10	10 0 0	Completed.
23	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mogalrajapuram ..	Caves on the hill ..	Annual repairs ..	30	30 0 0	Do.
24	Do. ..	Bunder ..	Bunder ..	Dutch cemetery ..	Special repairs were carried out for keeping the monument in good condition.	115	140 0 0	Do.
25	Do. ..	Ellore ..	Guntapalli ..	Buddhist caves ..	Clearing vegetation (special repairs)	150	45 0 0	Do.
26	Do. ..	Gudivada ..	Gudivada ..	Lanjadibba ..	(Special repairs) — Providing notice board ..	15	..	In progress.
<i>Third Circle.</i>								
27	Bellary ..	Hospet ..	Hampi ..	Citadel and aqueduct.	Repairs to pathways done ..	170	19 0 0	Work completed.
28	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	The underground chamber of an old building.	Repairs to the newly exhumed basement done.	1,734	45 0 0	Do.
29	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Hazara Rama temple.	Propping up the broken beams below cornice done.	175	59 0 0	Do.
30	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Groups of buildings in the Zenana enclosure.	(1) Repairing the palace basement including filling in earth all round.	..	..	In progress.
					(2) Grouting cracks in walls of the building in the north-west corner.	..	..	Completed.
					(3) Side walls all round the water pavilion repaired with rough stone to prevent drainage water getting into the tank.	..	..	Do.
					(4) Basement all round watch tower south-east completely repaired and the fort wall on which it rests was built up and the corner made water tight.	..	..	Do.
					(5) Pathways are being repaired ..	1,640	1,033 0 0	In progress. Rs. 147 required to complete the work.

Statement of expenditure on Conservation work carried out during the year 1912-13—cont.

29

Item number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
<i>Third Circle—cont.</i>								
31	Ballary ..	Hospet ..	Hampi ..	Lotus Mahal ..	Roughstone revetment for retaining the earthen bank all round.	Rs. 350	Rs. A. P. 203 0 0	Completed.
32	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Elephant stables ..	Grouting walls and plastering outside completed. Graveling pathway and stables done.	580	469 0 0	Work in progress. Rs. 111 required to complete the work.
33	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Concert Hall ..	Grouting joints and cracks in walls done. Graveling the central yard and pathway finished.	440	289 0 0	Work in progress. Rs. 151 required to complete the work.
34	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Muhammadan watch-tower.	Roughstone wall for protecting the basement has been built and a pathway for the structure formed.	800	110 0 0	Work in progress. Rs. 690 required to complete the work.
35	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Chandra Sekara temple.	Breaches in the compound wall have been built up with burnt stone laid dry.	355	108 0 0	Work in progress. Rs. 247 required to complete the work.
36	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Octagonal bath near Saraswati temple on rock.	Roughstone walling all round the bath put in thorough order. Barbed wire-fencing put up to prevent stray-cattle from getting in.	475	51 0 0	Work in progress. Rs. 424 required to complete the work.
37	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Krishna temple ..	A proper approach to the temple on the south side from the main road has been formed.	170	110 0 0	Work in progress. Rs. 60 required to complete the work.
38	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Jain temples south off Parappathay temple.	Basement all round No. 5 temple completely repaired.	1,680	62 0 0	Work completed.
39	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Achutanarayana temple.	Gopuram was repaired and the fallen stones are being put in order.	1,350	213 0 0	Do.
40	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Vittala temple ..	Platform of south Mandapa put in thorough state of repair. A buttress for the rear wall of mandapa to north-east is being built.	1,725	445 0 0	In progress. Rs. 1,280 required to complete the work.
41	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ganigetta temple near Kamalsapur.	Roughstone walling to retain the earth cutting around temple done.	745	339 0 0	Of the two estimates the first is completed. The second is in progress. Rs. 146 required to complete it.
42	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pattabhirama temple.	Roof of mandapa to south-east is being repaired, clearance of compound about main structures done. Breach in compound wall in north-west corner completely repaired.	3,800	1,641 0 0	In progress. Rs. 2,169 required to complete the work.

Statement of expenditure on Conservation work carried out during the year 1912-13—cont.

Item number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount of estimate.	Rs. A. P.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
<i>Third Circle—cont.</i>									
43	Bellary ..	Hospet ..	Hampi ..	Raghunatha temple in Malyavaram.	Fallen and falling drip stones of Lakshmi-devi mandapa set in position and new parapet-wall built.	Rs. 3,360	79 0 0		Work completed.
44	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ancient monuments at Hampi.	Removal of vegetation	288	261 0 0		Do.
45	Do. ..	Do. ..	Thimmalapur ..	Siva temple Vontigodu, and Gopalakrishna temple.	Clearance of vegetation done in both the temples.	1,798	255 0 0		Works stopped under instructions from the Additional Archaeological Superintendent, Madras.
46	Do. ..	Harpanahalli ..	Nilagunda ..	Bhimesvara temple ..	Fallen and displaced stones of the sanctum tower have been set right. Thick vegetation thereon has been cleared, roots being chiselled out and joints pointed with cement. Cracks in walls grouted.	950	844 0 0		Work in progress. Rs. 106 required to complete the work.
47	Do. ..	Hadagalli ..	Hirahadagalli ..	Kallesvara temp'e ..	The leaky roof of the front and side mandapa made watertight and modern walls at sides pointed.	110	54 0 0		Work completed.
48	Do. ..	Hospet ..	Hampi ..	Throne platform ..	Nature of work done not stated by the Public Works Department.	260	142 0 0		Work in progress. Rs. 118 required for completing the work.
49	Do. ..	Adoni ..	Adoni ..	Ancient monuments (name of monument not given by Public Works Department).	Do.	1,355	43 0 0		Work completed.
50	Do. ..	Alur ..	Chippagiri ..	Chennakesvara temple.	Do.	195	181 0 0		Work in progress. Rs. 20 required to complete it.
51	Anantapur ..	Gooley ..	Gooley ..	Fort and its buildings including also the fortifications at the foot of the hill.	Nature of work done not stated by Public Works Department.	3,420	72 0 0		Work completed.
52	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Pay of watchman	84	90 0 0		Rupees 168 required.
53	Do. ..	Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	Sir Thomas Munro's house and the two wells dug by him.	Nature of work done not stated by the Public Works Department.	630	87 0 0		Work completed.
54	Do. ..	Gooley ..	Uravakonda ..	Malharjuna temple ..	Do.	250	13 0 0		Do.
55	Do. ..	Tadpatri ..	Tadpatri ..	Rama temple ..	Do.	1,770	17 0 0		Do.
56	Do. ..	Penukonda ..	Penukonda ..	Rama's Bastion ..	Gate and locks provided. Modern plaster removed and replaced to suit old work. Cutstone corbels introduced in places.	600	481 0 0		Do.

Statement of expenditure on Conservation work carried out during the year 1912-1913—*cont.*

31

Item number.	Distriot.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
<i>Third Circle—cont.</i>								
57	Anantapur ..	Penukonda ..	Penukonda ..	Gagan Mahal ..	Whitewashing, closing leaks, repairing doors and windows, patch plastering, etc.	Rs. 135	Rs. A. P. 73 0 0	Work in progress. Balance of estimate will be required to finish the works.
58	Do. ..	Do. ..	Bukkapatnam ..	Palace ..	Vegetation removed ..	30	10 0 0	Work completed.
59	Kurnool ..	Kurnool ..	Kurnool ..	Tomb of .. Abdul Wahab Khan.	Removal of vegetation and rubbish from the arch openings, fixing a notice board and rendering the premises tidy, etc. (Special repairs.)	115	115 0 0	Do.
60	Cuddapah ..	Sidhout ..	Vontimitta ..	Vontimitta temple ..	Special repairs to east Gopuram ..	3,600	160 0 0	In progress.
61	Do. ..	Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	Syed Ahmed Sahab's Masjid.	Special repairs ..	660	10 0 0	Completed.
62	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Nawab's towers ..	Do. ..	800	416 0 0	Do.
63	Do. ..	Pullampet ..	Adapur ..	Ruined shrine at the foot of the hill.	Special repairs. Removing the cactus and debris in front.	85	39 0 0	In progress. Rs. 45 required for completion of the work.
64	Do. ..	Do. ..	Nandalur ..	Providing notice boards to ancient monuments.	Special repairs ..	270	252 0 0	Completed.
65	Do. ..	Jammalamadugu ..	Gandikota ..	Old temple at Gandikota.	Do. ..	10,369	21 0 0	Sale proceeds of the scaffolding materials. Rs. 15 required for completion of work. In progress.
66	Chittoor ..	Madanapalle ..	Sompalle ..	Sompalle temple ..	Terracing work (special repairs) ..	1,030	225 0 0	Work in progress. Rs 706 required to complete the work.
<i>Fourth Circle.</i>								
67	Coimbatore ..	Erode ..	Sircar Periapalayam.	Temple on the tank ..	Removing and repacking the walls which were out of plumb and cracked. Renewing the leaky terrace in front (repairs, special.)	500	501 3 5	Completed.
68	Do. ..	Do. ..	Vijayamangalam ..	Jain temple ..	Renewing the cracked stone beam of Mandapa and annual repairs.	75	10 15 5	Do.
69	Do. ..	Bhavani ..	Bhavani ..	Sangamesvara temple.	Cracked beams were replaced and pillar supports provided. Petty plastering to compound wall was also done (repairs special and annual).	1,160	293 2 6	Work in progress. Expenditure to end of 1911-12 is Rs. 337-6-4. Rupees 760 was contributed by the Bhavani Devasthanam. An expenditure of Rs. 34-12-8 was incurred to end of 1911-12 and the work is in progress.
70	Nilgiris ..	Cocnoor ..	Hulikkaldrug ..	Fort ..	Clearing bushes and cleaning compound (repairs annual).	30	25 12 0	Completed.
71	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kotagiri ..	Bat'ada Achani Dol-mesa.	Cutting and clearing bushes and repairing compound wall (repairs, annual).	20	16 10 2	Do.

Statement of expenditure on Conservation work carried out during the year 1912-13—cont.

Item number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
<i>Fourth Circle—cont.</i>								
72	Nilgiris ..	Ootacamund ..	Melkundeh ..	Sculptured Dolmens.	Jungle clearance (repairs, annual)..	Rs. 5	Rs. A. P. 5 0 0	Completed.
73	Salem ..	Tiruchengode ..	Sankaridrug ..	Fort and temple on the Hill.	Ordinary maintenance ..	500	11 2 7	The amount represents the balance due to the contractor. No work was done in 1912-13.
74	Do. ..	Salem ..	Tirāmangalam ..	Siva temple ..	Special repairs. One of the massive gates has been secured with iron straps and clamps.	980	794 8 0	Completed except drainage. Amount required to complete the work is Rs. 100. Contribution received is Rs. 163-5-4.
75	Tribhinopoly ..	Nāmakal ..	Nāmakal ..	The whole Hill and buildings on it.	Ordinary repairs and patch repairs to Fort walls and clearing vegetation.	340	333 2 11	Completed.
76	Malabar ..	Kotayam ..	Tellicherry ..	Fort ..	Clearing vegetation and providing notice-boards. (Repairs, annual and special).	100	113 0 0	Do.
77	Do. ..	Wynad ..	Sultan's Battery ..	Jain temple ..	Providing notice boards (repairs, special) ..	30	29 0 0	Do.
78	Do. ..	Palghat ..	Palghat ..	Fort ..	Removal of vegetation and pointing with coloured plaster (repairs, annual).	500	498 0 0	Do.
79	South Canara ..	Kasaragode ..	Bekal ..	Do. ..	Reconstruction of rampart walls collapsed in places and removal of vegetation. (annual repairs).	592	571 0 0	Do.
80	Do. ..	Mangalore ..	Mangalore ..	Mangaladevi temple.	Re-roofing the Temple and renewing rotten roof timbers, etc., (special repairs).	1,570	1,554 0 0	Completed. A sum of Rs. 100 was contributed by the Temple Authorities.
<i>Fifth Circle.</i>								
81	Madras ..	Madras ..	Madras ..	Old Madras Town wall.	Ordinary repairs to the obelisk standing to the north of the Western extremity. Annual maintenance.—A superintendent on Rs. 10 per mensem and a watchman on Rs. 5 per mensem were employed for the whole year. Pathways to all the monuments; and vegetation around the monuments was cut. Colour stains on Mahishasura cave had been removed. Special Repairs -- Krishna Mandapa. Roofing was completely renewed afresh. Side walls and ceiling were pointed with cement.	35	30 4 5	Work completed.
82	Chingleput ..	Chingleput ..	Mahabalipuram ..	The Seven Pagodas.	Shore temple.—Rubble wall was constructed above revetment with stones at site. Nandies that were lying here and there were placed on the enclosure wall. Casuarina trees were planted on the southern side. All stone images that were lying about were collected and placed at the foot of the walls.	275	168 14 11	In progress. Rs. 116 required to complete the work.

Statement of expenditure on Conservation work carried out during the year 1912-13—cont.

Item number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
<i>Fifth Circle—cont.</i>								
82	Chingleput	Chingleput	..	Mahablipuram ..	The Seven Pagodas.	RS. 1,400	RS. A. P. 1,302 15 7	Work completed.
83	Do.	Do.	..	Sadras ..	Old Dutch Fort	690	675 3 0	Do.
84	Do.	Do.	..	Do. ..	Dutch cemetery	50	47 12 3	Do.
85	Do.	Do.	..	Orakadam ..	Vadamaleswarar temple.	580	353 3 0	Do.
86	Do.	Do.	..	Chingleput	"Ther Mahal"	430	39 11 4	Do.
87	Do.	Madurantakam ..	Perumbair	Tandontsvara temple.	Special repairs.	1,280	348 11 0	Work completed. The villagers have contributed Rs. 200.
88	Do.	Saidapet	Manimangalam ..	Old Siva temple with Aspidal gopuram.	Special repairs.	800	493 14 5	Incomplete work for this year. A sum of Rs. 500 in addition to the amount of estimate is required as the gopuram is to be plastered.
89	Do.	Conjeevaram ..	Tenneri ..	Larger Siva temple ..	Special repairs.	540	81 10 3	Incomplete work of last year's. Work completed. Another estimate for Rs. 252 is to be put in hand for execution.
90	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Lesser Siva temple ..	Special repairs.	1,300	6 1 1	No repairs were carried out.

Statement of expenditure on Conservation work carried out during the year 1912-13—cont.

Item number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks
<i>Fifth Circle—cont.</i>								
91	Chingleput ..	Chingleput ..	Salavankuppam ..	Caves and rock ..	(Repairs, special). The nature of the work done has not been stated by the Public Works department.	Rs. 70	Rs. A. P. 3 3 7	Work completed.
92	Nellore ..	Udayagiri ..	Udayagiri ..	Hill fort ..	Repairing granary and clearing site of rubbish. Repairs to steps.	350	311 2 0	A sum of Rs. 43-4-2 was incurred in 1911-12. The work has been completed.
93	Do. ..	Atmakur ..	Anamasamudram-peta.	Fakir's tomb ..	Providing for notice boards, cost, cartage and labour for fixing inclusive.	158	17 15 3	
94	Do. ..	Udayagiri ..	Udayagiri ..	Ranganayakulu temple.	Do.	..	18 14 2	
95	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Dasarapalli cave ..	Do.	..	20 3 8	
96	Do. ..	Rapur ..	Do.	Old fort ..	Do.	..	12 4 0	
97	Do. ..	Nellore ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	12 4 0	
98	Do. ..	Darsi ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	20 0 0	
99	Do. ..	Kanigiri ..	Do.	Hill fort ..	Do.	..	20 0 0	
<i>Sixth Circle.</i>								
100	Ramnad ..	Srivilliputtur ..	Srivilliputtur ..	Tirumal Palace.	Notice board has been provided for in the building.	15	15 4 6	Completed.
101	Tinnivelly ..	Tiruchendur ..	Alwar Tirunagari.	Vishnu temple ..	Inscriptions cleaned and painted, cement pointing also done. Ordinary repairs.	380	157 1 10	Further work stopped as per order of the Executive Engineer and work closed. Contribution received, Rs. 300.
102	Do. ..	Srivaikuntam ..	Do.	Do.	Inscriptions in the temple were cleaned ..	80	76 4 5	Completed.
103	Do. ..	Do.	Adichanallur ..	Prehistoric Remains.	The remains were watched by a man under the control of the Revenue Department.	72	82 8 0	Do.
104	Do. ..	Do.	Tuticorin ..	Dutch cemetery ..	Inscriptions were cleaned and whitewashing done. Ordinary repairs.	75	71 8 4	Do.
105	Travancore State.	Quilon ..	Anjengo ..	Old Dutch cemetery.	Removal of earth mounds and other debris from inside the fort. Rebuilding the damaged portion of masonry walls and painting and removal of vegetation from the masonry walls.	580	499 15 2	In progress. Rs. 60 is required for the current year 1913-14.
106	Madura ..	Madura ..	Alagarkovil ..	Panchapandava beds in Alagarmalai hills.	Forming easy access to the place (ordinary repairs).	300	210 0 0	Work is in progress and will be completed with the balance of the estimate amount available, viz., Rs. 90 in 1913-14.
107	Do. ..	Do.	Dindigul ..	Rock fort ..	Watchman for watching the rock fort buildings during 1912-13. (annual repairs).	90	87 0 0	Work completed.
108	Do. ..	Palni ..	Palni ..	Idumbamalai hills ..	Repairs to and refixing notice boards round (special repairs).	23	19 0 0	Do.

Statement of expenditure on Conservation work carried out during the year 1912-13—cont.

35

Item number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
Sixth Circle—cont.								
109	Madura ..	Tirumangalam ..	Koipatti ..	Temple ..	Maintaining a sweeper to look after the temple and keep it clean during 1912-13 (Annual repairs).	Rs. 7	Rs. A. P. 11 0 0	This expenditure is charged to the annual maintenance of estimate. The excess is due to the grant of increased pay in lieu of grain compensation allowance.
110	Do. ..			Protected monuments and those which are Government property.	Providing notice boards	170	152 0 0	The work has been completed. An expenditure of Rs. 13-4-0 having been adjusted in the accounts of April 1913.
111	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Tiruvédungulam ..	Isvaran kovil ..	Leaky roof and floor were repaired and a broken lintel was supported.	650	327 11 5	Expenditure up to end of March 1912 Rs. 265-5-7. Completed.
112	Do. ..	Do. ..	Tiruvellarai ..	Jambunatha temple ..	The front porch originally demolished by us for reading inscriptions is now rebuilt supported on a platform of cutstone work. Petty repairs to adjacent structure also completed. (Repairs special).	940	506 9 5	Expenditure up to end of March 1912 is Rs. 305-6-1. Completed.
113	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	P'undarikaksha perumal temple.	Leaky roof of Chitrayagamandapa, Madappalle and Nannalwarmandapa are repaired, and jungle cleared.	2 130	696 12 5	The trustees have promised Rs. 200 but not yet paid to Public Works Department. The Collector has been asked to recover the amount in No. 56, dated 3rd January 1913 and is reminded. Rs. 1,200 may be given as grant for 1913-14.
114	Do. ..	Do. ..	Trichinopoly ..	Preston's battery ..	Vegetation was cleared and a notice board prepared.	830	137 2 7	Completed.
115	Do. ..	Do. ..	Alambakkam ..	Varadaraja perumal temple.	Leaky roof partly repaired	100	64 13 9	Rs. 40 may be given as grant.
116	Do. ..	Kulittalai ..	Sivayam ..	Ratnasvara temple on Rock.	Roof repairs. Ordinary repairs	450	53 4 6	do. do.
117	Do. ..	Do. ..	Vaigayanallur ..	Sundakkaparai ..	Providing a notice board	10	6 3 0	Rs. 10 may be given. In progress.
118	Do. ..	Perambalur ..	Valikondapuram ..	Temple, tank and mandapa.	Roof of mandapa east of tank completely repaired. Floor more than half completed. Repairs to roof of main temple. Completed.	4,620	1,179 15 11	The temple is poor and pays no contribution. Rs. 1,130 grant may be given.
119	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Musjids ..	Roof and floor repaired and vegetation cleared.	780	297 0 10	Completed.

Statement of expenditure on Conservation work carried out during the year 1912-13—cont.

Item number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
<i>Sixth Circle—cont.</i>								
120	Trichinopoly ..	Udaiyarpalayam.	Gangaikondashola-puram.	Brihadisvara temple.	Vegetation cleared on half the northern, whole of west side and half of south side of Vinana. The Lion well is cleared of rubbish and masonry repaired and plastered. (Special repairs).	Rs. 7,000 Revised originally. Rs. 1,160	Rs. A. P. 1,117 7 6	Rs. 1,500 may be given as grant. (Rs. 500 allotted in G.O. No. 297 W., dated 2nd April 1913, since received).
121	Do. ..	Do.	Kamarasavalli ..	Siva temple ..	Compound cleared of debris and vegetation and stones stacked. The roof was leaky and this has been repaired. Special repairs.	1,000	1,001 12 3	Another Rs. 1,000 may be given as grant for 1913-14. The trustee has paid Rs. 100 into Public Works Department. He will pay another Rs. 100 in 1913-14. (Rs. 500 allotted in G.O. No. 667 W., dated 2nd April 1913).
<i>Seventh Circle.</i>								
122	North Arcot ..	Walajah ..	Arcot ..	Delhi Gate ..	Watchman for 12 months (Annual) ..	60	54 0 0	Work completed.
123	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Union tax for 1912-13 (Annual) ..	4	4 0 0	Do.
124	Do. ..	Vellore ..	Do. ..	Hindu temple ..	Removing vegetation, petty repairs and watchman's wages (Annual repairs) ..	300	246 6 8	Do.
125	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Fort ..	Removing vegetation (Annual repairs) ..	400	412 6 7	Do.
126	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Reopening the outlet shrine (Special repairs) ..	515	513 10 6	Do.
127	Do. ..	Chendragiri ..	Chendragiri ..	Mahal ..	Clearing vegetation, petty repairs and watchman's wages. (Annual repairs) ..	300	339 7 0	Do.
128	Do. ..	Polur ..	Tirumalai ..	Jain temple ..	Reconstructing compound wall and fixing iron grated door, etc. (Special repairs) ..	400	210 13 6	Work in progress. The balance of estimate, i.e., Rs. 189 is required for expenditure during 1913-14 to complete the work.
129	North Arcot ..	Walajah ..	Pudupadi ..	Baradwajiswara temple.	Petty repairs (repairs special) ..	80	75 15 5	Completed.
130	Do. ..	Do. ..	Uttal ..	Vishnu temple ..	Removing and replacing cut stone facing (repairs special) ..	175	171 13 5	Do.
131	Do. ..	Vellore ..	Vellore ..	Fort ..	Providing iron railings with doorway to the western side gateway leading to down rampart (special repairs) ..	490	98 10 7	Completed. Outlay of Rs. 365-14-0 was incurred to end of 1911-12.
132	Chittoor ..	Punganoor ..	Punganoor ..	Inscriptions at Minikibanda.	Chiselling the drain round the inscriptions (special repairs) ..	20	19 14 0	Completed.
133	South Arcot ..	Gingee ..	Gingee ..	Fort ..	Repacking old stone rampart walls (repairs special) ..	10,800	996 0 0	In progress. Rs. 9,800 required to complete the work. Rs. 2,000 required for 1913-14.

Statement of expenditure on Conservation work carried out during the year 1912-13—cont.

37

Item number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
<i>Seventh Circle—cont.</i>								
134	South Arcot	Ginjee ..	Ginjee ..	Fort	Watching the fort, cutting bushes from the building and cleaning pathways. (Annual repairs.)	Rs. 150	Rs. A. P. 140 0 0	Completed.
135	Do.	Cuddalore ..	Devanampatnam ..	Fort St. David ..	Earthwork for opening out old wall. (Special repairs.)	200	204 0 0	Do.
136	Tanjore ..	Mayavaram ..	Tanjore ..	Danaborg and Inner Fort.	Cement washing to walls wherever necessary. (Special repairs.)	5,500	264 3 0	Do.
137	Do. ..	Kumbakonam ..	Kumbakonam ..	Banaagirisvara temple.	Rear mandapa has been completely repaired and flooring done to the mandapa in front of god's shrine. (Repairs, special.)	1,900	907 7 1	In progress. Contribution of Rs. 200 was realised from the trustees, of which Rs. 7 was only spent. The balance is enough to complete the repairs, outlay to end of 1911-12 being Rs. 592.
138	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Nagesvara temple ..	Repairs to the mandapams all round the god's shrine and the floor have been carried out. (Special repairs.)	2,200	1,212 5 8	In progress. Contribution amount collected Rs. 540. The remaining work will be carried out from the balance of contribution.
139	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Sarangapani temple ..	All the floors of the front tower have been renewed with teak joists and planks and painting done to them. (Special repairs.)	6,400	2,912 7 5	In progress. Contribution realised is Rs. 3,200. Balance of contribution remaining is Rs. 470. The remaining work will be carried out from this amount.
140	Do. ..	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Sivaganga Little Fort (a) Repairing rampart wall and bastion No. 10.	(a) (Special repairs). Underpinning to rampart wall done in the south and north sides and bastion No. 10 rebuilt completely.	4,020	1,631 3 0	Completed.
141	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	(b) Constructing a compound wall fencing the bastion.	(b) (Special repairs). Iron gates have been fixed to prevent trespass.	480	50 10 9	Do.
142	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	(c) Maintaining the fort.	(c) (Annual repairs.) Vegetation was removed and watchmen's wages paid.	150	150 7 2	Do.
143	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Tanjore Palace Arsenal tower.	(Special repairs.) Masonry walls to prevent further extension of cracks partly done in the ground floor of the arsenal.	2,010	1,000 13 5	In progress. A further sum of Rs. 1,000 is required for expenditure for 1913-14.
144	Do. ..	Negapatam ..	Negapatam ..	Dutch cemetery ..	(Special repairs.) Rebuilding and restoring the plastering in certain portions of the compound wall and colour washing.	400	399 8 9	Completed.
145	Do. ..	Arantangi ..	Arantangi ..	Fort	(Special repairs.) Providing a notice board in front of the fort.	25	25 0 0	Do.
Total ..						38,929 3 2		

APPENDIX E (2).

STATEMENT of expenditure on Conservation work carried out in Coorg during 1912-13.

Item number.	District.	Taluk.	Place.	Name of monument.	Description of repairs done.	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
1	Coorg	Meroara	Meroara	Fort	Clearing wuk vegetation, and repairing the approach road, drains and culverts. Painting the horses and masonry elephants.	RS. 270	RS. A. P. 267 2 1	Annual repairs.
2	Do.	Do.	Do.	Raja's seat	Replacing battens and tiles to the roof. Repairing cracks in the arch, plastering walls with cement, repairing steps, floors and corners of the seat with brick in lime. Repairs to floor and basement, leaks in roof and plaster, etc.	..	..	
3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.		240	18 2 7	Special repairs. The expenditure up to end of last year was Rs. 217-8-5. The work has been completed.
4	Do	Padinalknad	Nalknad	Palace	Whitewashing, repairs to doors, windows and roofs. Repairs to stables, furniture and approach road. Clearing compound of vegetation.	210	212 8 1	Annual repairs.
Total						..	497 12 9	

PART II.—CONSERVATION NOTES.

BELLARY DISTRICT.

Harpanahalli
Taluk.

(1) *Nilagunda*.—Eight miles south-west of Harpanahalli town. This village contains several ruined temples but only one of any architectural value. This is the temple of Bhimēśvara. It is a small temple, built in the usual style peculiar to Southern and Western India. The outside of the sanctum tower is richly carved, the workmanship being particularly good. The carvings on the ceiling of the central hall and those over the sanctum doorway are also said to be of interest, but as Europeans are not permitted to enter the temple and as the interior is in total darkness owing to the lack of windows, I was not able to inspect these personally, but I noticed that the interior is infested with bats and that the stench from the place was simply abominable.

The roof and parapet above the cornice of the mandapa and the outer walls of the temple and attendant shrine facing the main entrance, were repaired in a rough and ready style some years ago, which has not improved the appearance of the structure. The sanctum tower is in a deplorable condition owing to neglect. Large bushes with roots in proportion completely cover most of the tower. This vegetation is evidently of very long standing and has penetrated into the heart of the walls. It will be quite useless to continue cutting off the branches flush with the masonry as has been done in the past. Where necessary, the stones will have to be numbered, a rough sketch plan made of each elevation of the tower, showing the exact positions of each numbered stone, and the stones removed, the roots cut out and the tower repacked. In some cases where the roots are not large, they may be cut out carefully with a sharp chisel to as great a depth as possible and the cavity thus formed filled up as soon as possible with good sound cement mortar. Many of the carved stones of the upper portion of the tower have already fallen and are now set up around the base of the tower in rows. It may be possible to reset some of these in their original positions when the repacking is in progress, but unless they can be restored with absolute certainty, no attempt to replace them should be made.

(2) *Harpanahalli Fort*.—Unlike most of these old mediæval forts which abound in this district, it is built on low ground instead of on a hill and depended chiefly for its strength on two tanks which flank the whole of two of its sides. It had a double line of fortifications built on the usual plan with circular stone bastions connected by curtains and faced by a moat and rough glacis. A few families still live within it, and there are two or three small temples of no archæological interest. Harpanahalli was the seat of one of the most powerful of all the old poligar families of the district and has a long history. The first of its chiefs was a Bēdar named Dādayya who belonged to a neighbouring village. After the overthrow of the Vijayanagar dynasty at the battle of Talikōṭa in 1565, Dādayya collected some followers and made himself master of the country round the modern town of Harpanahalli, which is said to have been founded by him and originally named Harapura-halli or Siva's town. So we may assume that Dādayya constructed the first fort at Harpanahalli which was probably not quite so strong or extensive as the ruined one that now remains.

It is a picturesque old ruin and sufficiently interesting historically to be placed on the list of ancient monuments of the district, but it is too decayed and overgrown with cactus and jungle to justify any attempt at conserving it.

(3) *Bāgali*.—Some four miles north of Harpanahalli. It is famous for the stone temple of Kallēśvara which stands close under the bank of the village tank. This temple has been described and illustrated in detail in Mr. Rea's "*Chālukyan Architecture*." The most striking feature of it is the large pillared hall or mandapa, which contains some sixty pillars and pilasters, nearly all of which are different in shape and plan. The shrine doorways and the ceiling of the mandapa are also particularly beautiful. There are no less than 36 inscribed stones in the temple and its enclosure, many of which are almost buried out of sight with accumulated earth and debris. There are also five inscriptions in the other village shrines, which are of no architectural value. The earliest mention of the Kallēśvara (then called Kalidevasvamin) temple is in a grant of 1018 A.D., but as this makes no reference to its foundation, it must have been built some time previously. The village was anciently called Bāguli and is shown in a grant of the Hoysala King Viraballāla II, dated 1193-94, to have been one of his capitals. Generally speaking, the temple is in a good state of preservation, repairs having been carried out at Government expense from time to time in the past. Owing to the ground floor of the building being about a foot below the level of the ground outside, a good deal of surface water appears to find its way into the interior. This is particularly the case on the south side of the building. The ground all round should be cleared of rubbish and rank vegetation, and then properly sloped for drainage. If this is done, the projecting cornice of the roof of the mandapa will probably be sufficient to keep the interior of the hall dry. On the north side of this hall, there is a little shrine chamber containing an exquisite statue of Narsingh. This little shrine is connected with the main hall by a short covered way; the pillars supporting the roof of this, on the west side, are in a dangerous condition owing to settlement having taken place

below. Two masonry pillars should be constructed to relieve the weight on these old pillars; otherwise the roof will collapse in the near future. The sanctum tower and the ornamental parapet wall over the south entrance into the central hall are built of brick and plaster. Owing to the numerous coatings of plaster and whitewash, the tower ceases to be of any interest, as whatever ornament it may have once possessed has now disappeared. However, for the sake of the interior and its stone basement, which is of great interest and value, this tower and the roofs over both mandapas should be kept in a good state of repair. Petty plaster repairs from time to time is all that is required in order to do this.

(4) *Kudatini*.—A village 12 miles west-north-west of Bellary and 2 miles from the railway station of the same name. From the description given by Newbold in 1840, and the account on pages 227 and 228 of the *Bellary Gazetteer*, dated 1904, one might expect to find the place of considerable archaeological interest, but such is not the case. Beyond the numerous inscribed stones about the village and those inside and lying in front of the Kumāra Svāmi temple, the village contains nothing of any particular interest. I counted no less than six large broken slabs and pillars of stone bearing inscriptions, in front of the Kumāra temple. Some of these appeared to me to have been broken quite recently, and from their position, they are apparently waiting to be taken away for building purposes. No doubt, most of these represent the valuable inscriptions recorded in the *Gazetteer* above referred to. I would suggest that they be inspected by the Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy as soon as possible in order to ascertain if they are worth sending to the Madras Museum, for it is obvious that they are considered of no account by the temple authorities, and if left in their present state they will soon disappear altogether.

Bellary
Taluk.

I inspected all the temples and sculptures mentioned in the *Gazetteer* and found them of no particular interest and no subvention by Government is necessary.

(5) *Būdi-Canive* ("ash-pass")—is the local name that has been given to the cinder mound situated three miles to the west of Kudatini, to the north of the pass leading to Tōranagallu and which has now been included in the Standard List of Ancient Monuments.

It is a dome-shaped mound some 50 feet in height and about 150 yards in circumference, and is composed of masses of semi-vitrified scoriaceous cinders, somewhat resembling slag in appearance. However, it does not appear to be homogeneous throughout, but composed of alternate layers of cinders and ashy earth, and rests on a large circular platform composed of mud concrete about two feet in height.

There is little doubt that the mound represents either the remains of those slain in battle, or of the great sacrificial holocausts which the early annals of the country mention as being occasionally performed to propitiate the gods. An interesting account of this mound will be found on page 229 of the *Bellary Gazetteer*.

A small police shelter has been built on top of the mound, and the main road passes the foot of it. In making the road, a small portion of the outer edge was removed, which has revealed the interesting fact that the mound stands on a raised base, which proves it is the work of man and not of volcanic origin as was thought to be by some. I found several broken stone celts and a quantity of broken pottery, but nothing of any particular interest.

(6) *Kappagallu Hill*—close to the village of Kappagallu, which is situated some six miles north-east of Bellary, is a lofty granite hill, known to Europeans as "Peacock Hill." This hill has attracted considerable attention in the past on account of the remains of an extensive prehistoric settlement that once existed on its northern side. A full and interesting description of this ancient site will be found on pages 225 and 226 of the *Bellary Gazetteer*. It will suffice here to state that, with the exception of a quantity of broken celts in all stages of manufacture, chiefly flakes and chippings, the interesting signs of former occupation recorded in the *Gazetteer* have disappeared. From the state of the rocks above, and the ground below, vast quantities of rock, chiefly in the form of huge boulders, appear to have fallen from the upper portions of the hill since the account in the *Gazetteer* was written. For the "revetted terraces, made ground full of ashes, broken pottery, bones, etc.," all these interesting signs of occupation have been swept away, including the rock-pictures, about which so much has been said and written. No doubt good celts may still be found here, but all the best, are probably now in the hands of the private collector.

It would serve no useful purpose to declare the place protected now, for there is probably nothing worth preserving. I have only mentioned the site here in order to show the change that has occurred since the *Gazetteer* was written.

(7) *Rayadrug*.—The head-quarters of the taluk. The large hill-fortress here and the buildings it contains have been described in detail on pages 297 to 301 of the *Bellary District Gazetteer*, dated 1904. Since no important changes have occurred since the above-mentioned account was written, there is no necessity to describe the buildings here. Historically, both the fort and the buildings inside are interesting, but architecturally, they are of no particular value. They are certainly not worth conserving at Government expense, but, at the same time, it may be as well to declare the fort and the buildings it contains, protected under the Act, in order to prevent the fort walls or the buildings being dismantled for the sake of their stone. As far as I am aware, no attempt to do this has yet been made, probably on account of the trouble that would be evolved in getting the stone down to the bottom of the hill. But, as

Rayadrug
Taluk.

a number of people still live in the fort, it is possible that occasion may arise in the future, when building material is required for constructing walls or revetting tanks, and then I have no doubt that the fort walls and the numerous ruined buildings inside would be regarded as quarries by the villagers. From a purely archaeological point of view, the Jain antiquities, situated on an outlying spur of the hill, known locally as "Rosā Siddha's hermitage," are quite the most interesting and ancient remains upon the hill. These are rock-cut bas-relief sculptures and three cells with cut-stone doorways, built among a pile of enormous boulders, picturesquely situated among fine trees. The sculptures have, for the most part, been ruined with numerous coatings of red paint, and in front of one group of figures in panels, a modern shrine has been erected. Under one panel on a rock is an old inscription of two or three lines. The letters are decayed and filled with paint and whitewash here and there, but I think if they were cleaned, a successful estampage might be prepared and the inscription deciphered. There is little doubt that these Jain sculptures represent the oldest antiquities on the hill and it is probable that the inscription may throw some light on their history and origin. At the foot of the hill on the north side, I found the remains of a few ruined cell-tombs and a very old linga of primitive workmanship. The latter takes the form of an upright granite block about four feet in height, square in plan and about two and a half feet thick at the base. The four sides are flat and taper towards the top, which is cut off square, forming a horizontal surface on which is carved a small linga and yoni. On each of the four sides of the pillar, is a rough bas-relief sculpture representing a female figure probably intended for Pārvatī, the wife of Siva. All the four figures are the same. The goddess wears a high cone-shaped head-dress and is depicted with the usual circular ear ornaments.

This quaint linga stands in the open surrounded by huge boulders and jungle growth and is not associated with any of the temples in any way although it is still regarded as an object of worship and a priest attends it daily. I had it photographed as it is undoubtedly ancient and somewhat unusual in style.

(8) *Gallapalli*.—A small village situated about six miles south-west of Rayadrug. The chief interest of the village lies in the number of ruined cell-tombs near it. There are the remains of some hundreds of these in two groups about half a mile east of the village. The first group is close to the road leading to Rayadrug, almost opposite to the big hill known locally as Wallusukonda, and on the northern side of the road. The second group occupies a similar position, only about two furlongs further north from the road. Most of the cell-tombs in the first group are now completely ruined. From the information recorded on page 296 of the *Bellary District Gazetteer*, and from enquiries I had made on the spot, it appears that many of these tombs were opened by former Tahsildars, apparently for the sake of the stone slabs which were required for building purposes in Rayadrug. The fate of the contents discovered inside them is not known. The discoveries, however, seem to have been confined to small urns and earthenware vessels, some of which contained broken pieces of bone or ash. A few remains of iron implements were also found, but these were so corroded that they fell to pieces on being handled. This work of destruction is still being continued by the villagers whenever they require any ready cut-stone slabs for building purposes.

The tombs are of the usual rectangular pattern and vary considerably in size. Some are square and others oblong in plan, consisting of a chamber some three to four feet below the ground level, floored and walled with massive stone slabs, with sometimes a circular hole about a foot in diameter cut through the front slab which usually faces the east. No doubt they were originally also roofed with stone slabs, but none of these remain. The chamber being for the most part below ground, the top of the tomb including the height of the missing roof slabs, is never more than two feet above the surrounding ground level. Almost all the larger and more important tombs have circular rings of upright stones, about one foot in height, planted in the ground all round, which shows that cairns of small stones and earth were erected over the tombs. In some cases, the remains of the cairns still exist. Large quantities of broken pottery may be seen in heaps around those tombs which have been recently opened. Since the tombs are below ground and the space inside is usually only about four to five feet square and three to four feet deep, it is a difficult matter to remove the fine earth with which the tombs are always packed, without breaking the earthenware vessels placed on the floor below. In this way, the villagers say the pottery is almost always broken when they find it at the bottom of the chamber. There was nothing remarkable about the pottery that I saw, for it is much the same as that now in use. Both black and red in colour, glazed and unglazed, thick and thin, plain and decorated with simple lines, but all wheel-made. Most of this pottery belonged to vessels of small size, not unlike cups and saucers. Most of the red and black glazed ware was of very good quality and well burnt throughout.

Large dolmen.—About half a mile east-north-east of the Taluk office at Rayadrug, standing alone in the open fields is a large dolmen of the usual pattern. The interior measures 3' 10" in width, 6' 1" in length and is 4' 2" in height. Three massive stone slabs, 6 inches in thickness, form the three sides, the front or east side being open. The roof is formed by a fourth slab 5' 8" × 5' 9" and is about the same thickness as the other slabs. The interior too, appears to have once been floored with a huge single paving slab, but only a part of this remains. Set up inside, is a slab of stone, on which are the figures of two armed warriors roughly sculptured and obviously a later addition. Since the dolmen has now become a Hindu

shrine, dedicated to some departed local heroes, it is not necessary to protect it under the Act as it is unlikely that any one will disturb it. It is of sufficient archaeological interest to deserve a place in the list of ancient monuments in the district and its inclusion has been sanctioned by Government.

(9) *Hadagalli*.—The head-quarters of the taluk. Its chief interest lies in its stone temple to Kallēsvara, which is described and illustrated in detail in Mr. Rea's "Chālukyan Architecture." The fort, mentioned on page 4 of the "List of Ancient Monuments, Madras Presidency, dated 1910," was demolished in 1866. There is a mud-walled enclosure in the heart of the town, which contains a few huts and a modern temple to Hanumān, of no archaeological interest; this enclosure is known to some of the villagers as the "fort," but it is hardly necessary to add that it possesses no architectural or historical interest.

Hadagalli
Taluk.

The Kallēsvara temple is deservedly placed on the list of monuments to be conserved by Government. It is a building of considerable architectural merit, but is unfortunate in its situation, being surrounded by squalid houses in the middle of the town.

(10) *Tambarahalli*.—situated about midway between Bellāhunsi and Hampāsāgaram. The village temple is situated on a rocky hillock which forms a conspicuous landmark for some miles all round. It is of no architectural value. On the side of the hill is a rock-cut tank, and near this, on the surface of the rock, are some inscriptions. Until these have been copied and deciphered, it is impossible to say whether the temple is of any historical interest or not. It is certainly not a modern structure as the Gazetteer would lead one to suppose, for it belongs to the same period as most of those at Hampi.

At the foot of the hillock is a very fine well of exceptional size and of considerable architectural value. It is built of granite in the typical Vijayanagar style. The shaft of the well is about 40' square and 50' deep, from top to bottom. The lower portion is cut through the natural rock, whilst the upper portion is revetted with stone. Above are three small stone platforms projecting a short distance over the water, and supported from below with massive corbels. Between each pair of corbels is a carved figure of Ganēsa, Hanumān and Garuda, respectively. The well is approached from the east side by a long flight of stone steps leading down to the water's edge, this passage is 123' 10" in length and 9' 3" in width. Half way down the steps are two small landings, and here on each side of the passage are four large recesses, two on each side. These appear to have been provided for pilgrims and others, to rest in and escape the heat of the sun. The stones of the retaining walls just about here, are ornamented with large serpents, and a few fish and tortoise representations of the Vishnu incarnations. High up, above the foot of the steps, is an open pillared stone balcony spanning the passage and supported by four carved corbels resting on a pointed arch, also of corbel construction.

From the apex of the arch, iron rings, apparently for lamps, are suspended. This curious little flat-roofed balcony forms a bridge across the deep passage below, and is reached by a narrow passage on the ground level above. The well faces the east, and at the top of the long flight of steps is a handsome gateway in the form of a porch with a frontage of 36'. The roof is flat and supported on granite pillars of the Vijayanagar type, ornamented on their flat surfaces with the usual Vaishnava figures. The front of the porch is open with a heavy projecting cornice, whilst the back and sides are closed in with walls. In the centre of the back wall is a large semi-circular archway, 10' 6" in height and 9' 3" broad, which gives the entrance quite a classical appearance. Although semicircular in shape, it is not a true arch in the proper sense of that term, for the stones do not radiate from the centre, but are placed horizontally, as a number of overlapping corbels, projected from each side until they eventually meet at the top, which is crowned with a flat stone lintel. By cutting off the angles of the corbels in a curved manner after the opening was built, a semi-circular arch has been produced. Although the construction is bad, the effect is quite good and the dressing of the big blocks of granite, used in its formation, is excellent. The pointed arch below the balcony, already referred to, is constructed in exactly the same way; only here, the ends of the corbels have been cut off at an angle of 60 degrees, instead of a semi-circle. Gateways of this kind of construction may be seen amongst the ruins of Hampi, but, there, the ends of the corbels are left square and do not pretend to be what they are not. With the exception of a few ancient brick arches of about the seventh century, I do not know of any other example of a semi-circular arch in a mediæval Hindu building. The back of this porch is quite plain except for a few simple carvings over the crown of the arch which is protected with a small projecting drip-stone. On one side of this is a small panel containing figures of a man and woman in an obscene position. No doubt it was intended to have a similar panel on the other side of the arch, but here the work has been left unfinished. Another panel of the same kind, representing a woman and two men, may be seen carved on the outside of the north wall of the porch. The carvings inside the porch are of the usual kind, snakes, incarnations of Vishnu, elephants, and fabulous birds. As all the sculptures are executed in granite, they are necessarily somewhat crude. One panel, in the form of a raised medallion, carved on the flat surface of one of the stone pillars supporting the roof, is not without interest, although the subject chosen by the sculptor is common enough in Vaishnava temples of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It represents a two-headed spread-eagle, like the figure which occurs so prominently in the monuments of the ancient Hittites, which

after being adopted in later days by the Turkoman princes, was brought to Europe by the Crusaders, and thus became the emblem of the German Emperors, who have passed it on to the modern kingdoms of Russia and Austria.* It is possible that this curious device was adopted by some of the Vijayanagar princes, since it occurs in several monuments erected during their dominion in this part of the country, and invariably on a medallion or shield, which suggests a coat of arms. There are no inscriptions to inform us who built the well, for it is obvious from the big earthen ramps on each side of the porch, and the state of the flight of steps at the bottom, that the structure was never completed. It is one of the largest and best constructed wells that I have ever seen in any part of India, and particularly interesting from an architectural point of view. It has now been selected for conservation.

(11) *Vallabhāpuram*—is a hamlet of Bellahunsi which is 12 miles south-west of Hospet and about 6 miles from the large well just described. Here is the Vallabhāpuram anicut across the Tungabhadra river. The Bellary Gazetteer, page 239, states that "an inscription on a stone near by states that it was built in A.D. 1521, by Krishna Dēva Rāya of Vijayanagar." I visited the anicut in order to see the state of the inscription, but could find no trace of it. I would suggest that the Overseer in charge of the archæological works here be requested to visit Vallabhāpuram and to report whether the inscribed stone still exists. For, if it has been removed or washed away by the stream, a new inscribed stone should be set up recording the fact.

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(12) *Hampi Ruins*.—Between the villages of Hampi and Kamalapur, situated some 8 miles from Hospet Railway station (Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway), there is virtually a vast open-air museum of Hindu monuments in the Dravidian style of architecture. This is Vijayanagar, the ruined capital of a Hindu kingdom, which was founded in 1118 A.D. and remained a bulwark against Muhammadan invasion for two centuries and a half. The city was at last captured in 1565, and has remained deserted ever since. The ruins of palaces and temples cover an area of several miles, the whole site originally being enclosed by numerous lines of strong fortifications. Although the attempt made by the combined Moslim princes of the Deccan after the battle of Talikōta to destroy the city was for the most part successful, we still have fortunately some buildings left which testify to the former splendour of this ancient royal city.

(13) The stone used in almost all the buildings at Vijayanagar is granite, and the enormous size of the slabs and beams used is very remarkable. In some cases buildings have been erected without any foundations, and settlements have consequently taken place causing certain portions of the structures to collapse. Where the buildings have been erected on a bed of natural rock they are as sound as when first put up. The walls too, which have the appearance of great solidity and thickness, are not as strong as they appear, as they are only faced with granite slabs with a core of brick and mortar, or concrete. The fort walls are constructed in the same way, only here the filling between the stone facing is often only of earth and boulders. The result of this kind of construction is, that when the facing, or the coping stones of a wall get out of position through settlement or other causes, water and vegetation find their way into the heart of the wall, expansion takes place and the great blocks of stone are pushed out of position and eventually fall. Therefore it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of keeping the exposed tops of such walls watertight and proof against the growth of vegetation by a layer of concrete or a coating of cement as the case may be. The same remarks apply to open joints, cracks and cavities in the masonry of the important buildings selected for conservation. Vegetation is the chief factor in the destruction of ancient monuments in India, and unless adequate provision is made for a permanent gang of coolies under a headman constantly to keep down the growth of vegetation from the buildings already repaired at considerable cost by Government, much of the good work already done here may prove so much money and time wasted in the future.

(14) When repairs to an ancient structure have been completed, the interior of the building and the surrounding ground should be cleared of all rubbish and the site left in a clean and tidy state, and the workmen should not be allowed to stack their building materials or mix mortar or plaster in the interiors of important structures. In some cases the bases of pillars containing bas-relief sculptures have been ruined by coolies mixing mortar close to them.

(15) *Vittala Svāmi Temple*.—This is the finest temple here. It stands in a large enclosure with three gōpurams or gateways, the brick towers of which are now in ruins. The pillared hall or mandapa of this temple together with its porch are notable for their elaborate composite pillars and columns with richly carved figures of conventionalised animals attached to them in front, each pillar being carved out of a single block of granite. In front of the temple may be seen the stone car of the god also beautifully carved, but not carved out of a single block of granite as some writers have asserted, for I counted no less than nine separate blocks of stone in its construction.

The temple faces the east and is dedicated to *Vittala* or *Vittōba Svāmi*, a form of Vishnu, and was erected soon after 1500 A.D. Two smaller temples and three large mandapas or open pillared halls have also been erected in the enclosure as attendant structures on the main temple. The mandapa on the south-east side of the temple is a particularly handsome structure and contains some beautifully carved pillars. The mandapas on the south and north-east side of the main temple are also of interest and well worth saving from further decay.

* Page 84.—"Extinct civilizations of the East," by R. E. Anderson.

All the broken sculptures now lying on the platform of the mandapa to the south-east of the main temple, should be removed to the mandapa on the south side which should be used as a museum for such ruined antiquities as may be found in the compound. I found two large well carved figures lying amongst the debris, and instructed the Overseer to place them in this mandapa. One, a large male figure, now headless, arm-less and without feet, was probably the image of Vishnu originally enshrined in the sanctum of the main temple. It is a well carved, almost life-size figure, executed in a dark green stone which is highly polished. The other ruined sculpture is half buried in earth and stone debris and represents a large female figure. The nature of the stone and the workmanship are the same in both sculptures.

Very few of the images, which originally stood in the shrines of the numerous temples here, remain. The few that do exist are invariably broken and much disfigured, probably by the Moslem soldiers. Therefore, the few that do survive, although mutilated, are worthy of preservation, as many of them are the original images for which these mighty shrines were constructed. As these idols are usually executed in a beautiful dark green chlorite stone, which is soft and takes a high polish, their workmanship is far superior to those carved out of granite.

(16) *Gōpurams or Gateways*.—The temple enclosure is provided with three gateways on the south, north and east sides respectively. The eastern gateway was found to be in such a dangerous condition and in order to prevent accident, it was considered advisable to close it to the public. A number of stone pillars have been erected in the entrance to support the cracked slabs and beams.

(17) *Pattābi Rāma Temple*.—In point of size, this temple and its enclosure are the largest here. Although the pillared hall or mandapa of this temple cannot be compared to that of the Vittala temple, it is nevertheless a fine lofty structure considerably larger than that of the latter temple and well worth saving from further decay. The temple faces the east, and on this side the enclosure is provided with an enormous gateway, the brick tower of which is a landmark for miles all round. Like the rest of the large temple gateways here, this portion of the structure has been allowed to fall into ruins. The repairs carried out below the tower in no way prevent the brickwork above from decaying. I have asked the Overseer to prepare an estimate for repairing this fine old tower with a view to keeping it as it is, for unless it is taken in hand at once, it will soon have gone too far to justify the expense of attempting to save it. The only difficulty in the matter is the provision of scaffolding, this will be expensive on account of the great height of the tower. With the exception of the modern plastered gōpuram of the Pampapati temple, this is the only large gateway here that still retains its original outline of a five storeyed tower crowned with a waggon-headed roof of Buddhist origin. The lintels above the windows of these towers were originally made of teak wood, but these appear to have been removed by the villagers many years ago, which has greatly assisted in their destruction.

The brick tower surmounting the sanctum should be repaired by filling up the numerous holes with new brick-work and closing all cracks with coloured mortar. The outside of the dome should be plastered and every attempt made to save this tower from further decay.

(18) *Achutarāya Svāmi Temple*.—This is another large temple situated in a double enclosure of great size with lofty gateways, small attendant shrines and numerous mandapas in various stages of decay. The temple has a pillared hall in front, or rather the remains of one, and faces the north. Extensive repairs have been carried out to this temple at Government expense in the past. These repairs consist chiefly of stone pillars and buttresses to support cracked beams or falling walls. Since so much has been done in the past, it seems a pity not to complete the work by trying to improve the condition of the ill-kept enclosure and the state of the interiors of the buildings. For, this temple, taken as a whole, is a valuable ancient monument well worth keeping up at Government expense, but a good deal of judgment is required in determining just how much should be done in this direction. The large pillared hall in front of the temple is for the most part roofless. Some 8 or 9 new stone pillars have been erected to support what remains, but the broken roof edges should be made watertight with mortar slung on with a trowel, care being taken that the mortar is properly coloured. The sanctum floor and the passage appear to have been excavated by treasure-seekers in the past. These floors should be repaved and made watertight, where necessary, as the sanctum is without a roof and at present water collects in the interior and is rotting the foundations on account of the state of the floor. When this is finished, the pedestal for the image should be placed in its proper position in the sanctum. The floor of the mandapa also requires slight repairs with a view to providing proper drainage here. The exterior of the remaining roof appears to be in good condition as it has already been repaired by Government. Two of the pillars in the mandapa are in a very serious condition, as they are past all repair and are sure to fall sooner or later; they should be carefully dismantled and removed.

(19) *Krishna Svāmi Temple*.—This is another of the larger temples, with an extensive enclosure containing numerous attendant shrines, mandapas and verandahs with three gōpurams or gateways on the north, south and east sides, respectively, the latter being the main entrance and consequently the highest. All these gateways are in ruins, the eastern one being past repair and should be closed by a low masonry wall or iron bars to prevent accident. The gateway on the southern side has already been closed for the same reason, and here a new entrance should be made provided with a flight of steps or a ramp, up the steep bank from the road below with a few steps inside the enclosure at the base of the verandah.

The enclosure had just been cleared of rank vegetation when I inspected the building, and I found that the loose stone had been collected and neatly stacked. It only remains to be kept up in its present condition and saved from further decay. Portions of the verandah around the enclosure walls are in a dangerous condition, but it will not be necessary to attempt to repair this. When the stones fall out of position, they should be neatly stacked on the verandah platform.

The main building appeared to be in a fair state of preservation and no further repairs are necessary at present. In order to prevent cattle from fouling the interior of the buildings and enclosure, two turnstiles should be provided at the north and south entrances.

(20) *Ananta-Sayana Temple*.—This is the last of the really large temples selected for conservation. It is situated close to Hospet near the Railway level-crossing on the Hospet-Kamalapur Road. It is a very large temple with a lofty many-pillared hall in front which faces the north. The sanctum, instead of being square, is oblong in plan, and of unusual size, crowned with a huge waggon-headed brick and plaster roof. The construction of this lofty vaulted roof is a very fine piece of engineering. Fortunately, it is still in a good state of preservation inside, beyond a rather large crack on the west side. The outside of the roof, however, requires attention. The holes in the sides of the roof, apparently made for scaffolding in the past, should all be closed with new brick work. All cracks and cavities should be filled up and the whole of the curved surface of the roof should be replastered. In fact, the whole roof should be put into a thorough state of repair outside. The rest of the structure has already been repaired in the past and no further repairs are necessary.

To the student of Indian Architecture the planning and construction of this temple is far more interesting and instructive than any of the others here. It is quite unique, and a valuable addition to the numerous proofs that we already possess that the temples of the Hindus owe their origin to the older art of the Buddhists.

(21) *Ganagitti Temple*.—This is a Jain structure of no particular architectural interest. It is a plain well built temple, and now that it has been repaired by Government, it is in a sound condition. The chief point of interest about this temple is the tall, well-cut, monolithic pillar standing in front of the temple which faces the north. The pillar has an inscription in old Canarese stating that the temple was built by Harihararāya in the fourteenth century.

(22) *Chandra Sēkara Temple*.—This is an old Siva temple standing in a walled enclosure and facing the east. It is now in good condition, having been repaired by Government in the past. The buildings, enclosure walls and gateway, together with the compound, should be kept free from rank vegetation. The enclosure walls should be repaired in order to keep out cattle and turnstiles provided where necessary.

(23) *Kadalaikallu Ganēsa Temple*.—This is a plain, well-built stone structure of good proportion, facing the east. Enshrined in the sanctum is a very large monolithic image of the popular deity Ganēsa. Repairs have been carried out in the past and the temple is now in good condition. The open joints in the masonry of the cornice should be grouted after the vegetation has been removed.

(24) *Narasimha Statue*.—Here we have an enormous monolithic statue of the man-lion incarnation of Vishnu, considerably larger than the Ganēsa statue. It is partly enclosed by a high wall with the remains of a large entrance on the east side. Inside, there is a ramp of earth and boulders, evidently used in constructing the wall. The fact of the ramp remaining, shows that the walls were never completed. As it is no longer of any use and occupies much of the space around the statue, it should be removed after the tops of the walls have been made watertight with concrete and plaster. The interior should then be cleaned out, care being taken to preserve the broken pieces of the statue now lying on the ground. The smaller pieces should be placed on the platform, but the larger ones, which are too heavy to be moved, should remain where they are.

(25) *King's Balance*.—At first sight, this extraordinary structure might well be taken for a triumphal arch. Supported on two lofty stone pillars of elegant appearance, is a massive stone beam designed like the waggon-headed roofs of the temple gateways. Below the beam are three massive stone rings for supporting the chains of the pair of scales which were originally fixed to them. It is stated that on certain occasions the kings were weighed here, the weights being gold and precious stones which were afterwards distributed to the priests and others. It is in an excellent state of preservation and should be placed on the list of ancient monuments selected for conservation. Around the bases of the pillars, small masonry plinths have been built. This is a wise precaution. The joints of this masonry should be carefully repaired, where necessary, so that the bases may be perfectly watertight. This unique monument is situated about one hundred yards to the south-west of the Vittala temple, the pathway passing under it.

(26) *Temple of Vishnu*.—At the back or south-west side of the Vittala temple is a small ruined Vishnu temple, well worth saving from further decay. It is a plain well-built structure facing the east. It is square in plan with porches on the north and south sides and the sanctum in the rear. On each side of the front entrance are two very large, well preserved inscriptions, extending along the whole front of the temple.

(27) The abovementioned monuments, numbering eleven in all, represent the most important structures outside the inner fort, or citadel, all of which are worth keeping in good repair and should be properly maintained at Government expense. There are, of course, dozens of other monuments outside the citadel, many of which are, of interest from an historical point of view and a few are of some architectural value, but it is quite impossible to have all these repaired and maintained at Government expense, neither is such a course necessary or wise. By reducing the number of monuments to be properly conserved by Government, it is to be hoped that the more important structures will receive better attention than they have done in the past. At present, we have no list showing exactly which monuments, out of the hundreds of ruins that exist between Hospet and Hampi (a distance of 7 miles), should be conserved by Government. More than half of these are vaguely described in the "List of ancient monuments" as "ancient deserted remains." In preparing these notes, I have attempted to draw up a list of these "ancient deserted remains" and to explain which should be maintained in a proper state of repair and which should be kept free from rank vegetation only. Those already mentioned come under the former heading, a list of the latter will be found at the end of these notes.

(28) *Buildings in the citadel.*—Originally, there were no less than seven distinct lines of fortifications stretching from Hospet to Kamalapur, a distance of seven miles. Traces of these may still be seen, the seventh or innermost line being fairly complete. This last line formed the citadel, and probably enclosed the King's palace and the State buildings; for, remains of palaces, pavilions, temples and numerous other structures still exist here in great profusion. In attempting briefly to describe the most important of these, I have arranged them in their order of importance from an architectural and conservable point of view, in the same manner as those already mentioned above which are situated outside the citadel. Those which are of only minor importance and where it will be sufficient if the buildings and compounds are kept free from rank vegetation only, will be referred to in the list at the end of these notes.

(29) *Hazara Rāmāchandra Temple.*—Although a comparatively small temple, it is not only the most interesting and beautiful building in the citadel, but it is one of the finest monuments that this ancient site can boast of. The temple stands in an enclosure measuring 110 feet from north to south and 200 feet from east to west and faces the east. It contains several inscriptions and is said to have been built by Krishna Dēva Rāya in 1513 A.D. and used as the King's private place of worship. It is provided with a porch in front, which leads into a central hall, the roof of which is mainly supported by four particularly beautiful black marble pillars highly polished and richly carved. The north and south sides of the hall open out into side porches with steps leading out into the enclosure, whilst an entrance on the west side leads into the sanctum. There is an attendant shrine on the north-west side of the main temple and two mandapas on the north-east and south-west sides respectively, and the remains of ruined verandahs abutting on to the enclosure walls on the west and south-east sides of the compound. On the east side there is a ruined gateway of the usual type, and there appears to have once been an entrance into the enclosure on the north side which has since been closed. Unlike the other temples here, the outside of the enclosure walls are covered from top to bottom on the east, north and west sides, with well-executed bas-relief sculpture, representing processions of horses, soldiers, dancing girls, and various incidents in the Rāmāyana. Portions of these walls, inside the enclosure, have also been treated in the same artistic manner. The unique and beautiful appearance of these walls has been greatly spoilt by the huge unsightly buttresses that have been erected here and there, where the walls were found to be out of plumb. In future, should any further repairs become necessary to prevent this interesting wall from falling, it will be better to number the stones and repack them carefully and thus dispense with buttresses altogether. The coping stones of this wall are almost complete on the north side and the wall is in more or less good condition in consequence. But the rest of the wall should be made watertight on top with concrete and cement. As I have already explained above, the nature of the construction of these walls, I need not dwell upon the importance of this provision.

(30) *The Throne Platform.*—There are a great many of these stone platforms or basements of buildings amongst the ruins in the citadel, but none can compare with this one in size or beauty. It is a very massive structure, originally faced with carved granite blocks and slabs which have subsequently been refaced with carved chlorite stone on the front or west side of the platform. Half-way up, there is a terraced walk around the structure, and on the upper floor on the east side there is a small shrine chamber below the level of the floor, which is approached by a narrow flight of steps on each side of the chamber. The spaces between the different rows of the plinth mouldings and the retaining walls of the platform are most elaborately carved in the same style as the enclosure walls of the Hazara Rāmāchandra temple, the different scenes representing processions of soldiers, horses, elephants, camels and dancing girls. Whilst other bas-reliefs depict hunting scenes and incidents from the Rāmāyana. Owing to the nature of granite, these sculptures are necessarily somewhat crude in execution, but they are nevertheless intensely interesting and very convincing. The later sculptures, executed in the chlorite stone, are of course more highly and beautifully finished and are perhaps the best sculptural antiquities that survive here. But the sculptors, in this case, have confined their subjects chiefly to the ordinary processions of elephants, horses and dancing girls, that may be seen on most of the larger basements of the more important ruins. There are none of the spirited scenes of the older work amongst them but the workmanship is remarkably good.

From the remains found on top of these stone basements, there is no doubt that the superstructures were constructed in brick and plaster, the buildings in all probability having wooden roofs. In this manner, the original buildings may have been of many storeys and of great height. This was evidently the case with the Audience Hall of the King's Palace, which according to the Persian Ambassador, Abdul Razzak, "was elevated above all the rest of the lofty buildings in the citadel". This ornamental structure is known locally as the Mahanavami Dibba and appears to have served as the basement for placing the extraordinary royal throne of gold and gems used during the Dasara occasions, mentioned by the historians.

The flight of steps leading up to the upper platform should be repaired, where necessary, and the top of the platform should be levelled and gravelled. The whole structure, including the terrace around the middle portion of the base and the surrounding ground, should be kept free from rubbish and rank vegetation.

(31) *Elephant Stables*.—This is a long oblong building containing eleven roomy stalls with lofty domed roofs, the central stall having a turret above it, approached by a flight of steps on each side of the stall. The front faces the south and is dignified and pleasing in appearance. The building is in a good state of preservation and is well worth saving from decay.

(32) *Concert Hall*.—The arches of the façade of this building and some of those in the interior require attention, as they are badly cracked at the crowns and haunches, many of the stones having fallen out. They should be wedged, grouted and plastered over. The same remarks apply to the decayed portions of the flat-arched roof above the verandah. The outside of the roof is in good condition and no repairs are necessary.

(33) *Zenānā Buildings*.—These are situated in a large high-walled enclosure almost in the centre of the citadel. The lofty stone wall is constructed of smaller stones than those used in the fort walls. The thickness of the wall diminishes as the height increases, thus leaving a very narrow coping on top, which was originally provided with iron spikes, a feature which is not found in any of the other walls here. From the weak construction of this wall it is obvious that it was constructed for privacy and not for resistance against attack. The entrances into the enclosure are small, and at three angles of the compound there are large watch and band towers with winding stairs. The remains of numerous buildings in various stages of decay may be seen inside. Only the basement of the main building, which was constructed in the centre of the enclosure, remains, the upper storeys having been completely destroyed, probably by fire. However, the few existing attendant buildings are worth saving from further decay. These are as follows:—

(34) *Lotus Mahal*.—This is a pleasing little brick and plaster pavilion in the Indo-Saracenic style of architecture. The ground floor is raised as usual on a high ornamental basement but with doubly recessed angles which makes the plan peculiar, a feature which no doubt gave rise to its singular appellation. This pavilion is open on all sides and provided with pillars and arches to support a room above which is reached by a narrow staircase on the north side. This upper room is provided with numerous little windows on all sides, each window originally having wooden shutters, a feature that we do not find in any other building here. The building contains the remains of some very ornamental stucco work over the arches and on the ceiling of the upper room. Generally speaking, the structure is in good condition and well worth saving from further decay.

The wording on the notice-board fixed to this building should be altered to "Lotus Mahal", since it is obvious that it is not, and could never have been a "Council Chamber". The general style of the building, the pretty stucco work and the provision of the wooden shutters to the little windows of the upper room, proclaim it a pavilion for the use of the ladies of the Zenānā.

(35) *South-eastern Watch Tower*.—Fortunately, this tower, which is situated in the south-east corner of the Zenānā enclosure, is in a fair state of preservation. Every effort should be made to preserve it from further decay. The two other ruined towers in this enclosure are too decayed to justify any attempt at repairing them beyond keeping them free from vegetation. The ground floor of the Northern tower, however, is worth making watertight in order to save its foundations, but I do not think we are justified in doing anything further to preserve them.

(36) *Palace Basement*.—This is obviously the base of the main building which occupied the centre of the enclosure. It has been completely demolished, the rectangular stone basement alone remaining. Like all the buildings here, other than temples, the superstructure was made of brick and plaster. It must have been a building of considerable size with a handsome entrance on the north side. In all probability, it was the Queen's Palace, as it is improbable that the King would have his palace inside the Zenānā enclosure. I venture to think that the nature of the construction of the enclosure wall is sufficient proof that this enclosure does contain the remains of the Zenānā buildings and not those of the King's apartments. Moreover, Abdul Razzak particularly states that when the King required to see the Queen or any of the ladies of the Zenānā, "he sent for them," which clearly shows that they did not reside in the King's Palace. This basement should be saved from further decay and the ground around cleared and levelled.

(37) *Building in the North-West Corner of Enclosure.*—Whatever this building may have been originally constructed for, one thing is certain, and that is, that it was used for the same purpose as the so-called "Concert Hall" which is situated just outside the Zenānā enclosure at the opposite end of the compound. In plan and general arrangement, the two buildings are identical, the only difference being that the so-called "Concert Hall" is raised higher above the ground and is provided with an arched verandah in front. In plan these buildings are oblong with only one entrance, which is in front. Around the walls of the interior is a raised platform extending all round, leaving a large open oblong space in the centre. The platform is divided up into a number of equal spaces with pillars between carrying arches to support the vaulted roof above. It is quite possible that the spaces between these arches were originally closed with mud and plaster walls thus forming a number of separate rooms or cubicles, in the same manner as may still be seen in some of the ruined bazaars of Hampi. The general impression that these buildings give one, is that they are small *dharmaśālās* or *resthouses* for the Zenānā guards, in other words, "Guard Rooms." The one inside, was probably for the use of the female guards, and the one outside the enclosure, for the eunuchs. There is certainly nothing about these buildings to suggest a "Concert Hall." As a rule, musical entertainments were conducted in the open or under pavilions and not in closed rooms. Neither of these buildings possess architectural features of much value, and the one inside the enclosure is a very ordinary structure, but as it happens to be in a very fair state of preservation it should be saved from further decay. This can best be done by grouting the cracked arches inside and keeping the roof watertight with petty plaster repairs and of course the removal of all signs of vegetation from the building. The ground in front and also the interior should be cleared of rubbish and kept clean.

(38) *Water Pavilion.*—This is situated in the south-west corner of the enclosure. It is a small tank with a little ruined pavilion in the centre. It is of very little interest and when the heap of stones on the floor of the tank have been removed and stacked neatly along the retaining wall, and the inside of the tank and top of the ruined pavilion cleared of rubbish and the ground levelled where necessary, it will be sufficient if it is kept free from vegetation only.

(39) *Western Gateway.*—The stone lintels on each face of this gateway are badly cracked. I do not think it is necessary to take any steps at present to preserve it, as it may last as it is for some years to come. But the cracks should be inspected at least twice a year in order to see if the danger is increasing. The entrances into this enclosure need not be provided with gates or turnstiles, as there is nothing in the compound to attract cattle, and the only buildings it contains of any importance are not readily accessible to cattle, on account of their high basements.

(40) *Ancient Aqueduct.*—Some 80 yards of this old water channel have been excavated and exposed to view. It is questionable whether it was necessary to exhume so much of it. A gravelled pathway has been made alongside of the trench in which the channel is situated, but the sides of the trench will have to be provided with retaining walls to keep the earth and stones from falling into and blocking up the trench during the rains. I pointed out to the Overseer on the spot what had better be done in order to complete this work and to make it presentable to visitors. On no account should any more of the ancient aqueduct be exhumed as the work is quite unnecessary, as we already have sufficient portions of it exposed to view.

(41) *Underground Chamber.*—This is situated close to the excavated portion of the aqueduct. There seems little doubt that, originally, this chamber was an underground shrine, or private chapel provided with a procession path. It is square in plan with a doorway facing the east, which opens into the little passage for circumambulation which is approached from the ground above by a long narrow passage and a short flight of steps on the north side. The stone bases of four pillars show that the roof was originally formed of stone slabs resting on beams. The passage is constructed in the same manner, and the whole of the interior appears to have been plastered at some period. There is nothing remarkable about this structure and but for the trouble and expense of excavating it, it would not be worth preserving at Government expense. Amongst the few stones of interest found amongst the rubbish removed, from the interior during the recent excavations, I noticed a piece of stone with two horse scarved upon it, evidently a portion of a carved basement, and a broken piece of a large stone elephant's head. Many of the buildings here originally had two stone elephants flanking the steps of the front entrance. From these pieces of sculpture it is reasonable to assume that this underground shrine originally had a structure built above it, which collapsed and fell into the underground chamber beneath, breaking the floor in the process. In order to prevent accident, and to keep out surface water and rubbish from falling into the interior, a small parapet wall should be constructed around the opening, on the ground above. The steps should be repaired, so that visitors may inspect the interior.

(42) *Basement of an old building.*—A few yards from the underground chamber is the ornamental basement of a large building recently exhumed. The base is about 5 feet high, divided into long panels representing processions of elephants, horses and dancing girls with alternate rows of richly carved arabesque and leaflike mouldings. The sculptures are well executed in spite of the hardness of the stone, which is granite. It is difficult to say whether it is the base of a temple or a palace. The front faces the north, and, as most of the temples face the east, it is probably a ruined palace. The bases of both temples and palaces here, are often ornamented

in the same way, so a study of the sculptures is of no avail in this case. From the brick and plaster remains unearthed on the top of the platform, it is obvious that the main structure was not built of stone. The floor is covered with plaster which has been discoloured by fire; so, no doubt, the structure was burnt down.

It is a fine handsome basement and well worth the trouble and expense of exhuming it. But the excavation work is far from complete. The ground around should be dug out and cleared for at least 10 feet or more all round, and the top of the platform brought to a uniform level and spread with gravel, where necessary. Not much judgment has been shown in carrying out the work of excavation, but no doubt this is due to want of experience in such matters.

(43) *The Arena*.—It is very doubtful whether this is a suitable name for this large raised platform, since the top of the platform shows that it was really a large pillared hall, probably the King's audience hall. There were no less than six rows of pillars, each row containing ten pillars, as may be seen from the existing stone bases let into the floor of the platform. The mouldings of the base are quite simple and free from carving. A few of the mouldings in front of the structure, which faces the north, are carved; but, as these stones have been replaced together with the steps, it is possible that they do not really belong to this building, for, at the north-east corner of the platform I noticed a carved stone put in upside down, which originally belonged to a ruined structure standing on the east side of the basement. The west side of the platform is closed in by the fort wall and there are extensive remains of this wall on the south side. At the back of the platform on the south side there is another platform, similar in design but much smaller and lower. This has been partly excavated and left in an unfinished state. There is no necessity for this work to be continued at present, but the untidy state of the ground should be put in order by trimming the edges of the trenches, removing rubbish and levelling up the ground excavated. The same remarks apply to the ground on the east side of the big platform which has been left in a very unfinished state.

(44) *Large Stone Trough*.—The ground in front of this huge trough requires levelling and sloping to the south. The north-east end of the trough is buried almost up to the rim on one side, whilst the other end is about a foot or more above the ground level. The height of the rim of the trough from the ground level should be the same at both ends and care should be taken that no rain water be allowed to collect in front, or the trough will gradually sink into the ground, and, as it is already cracked at the eastern end, it would certainly break if any attempt were made to move it in the future. At least ten feet of level, well-gravelled and sloped ground should be provided in front and the path approaching the trough from the roadway should be properly kept up.

(45) *Large Stone Door*.—This is situated not far from the Throne platform and has been set up against the fort wall near the roadway. Out of a single huge stone measuring 11' 5" x 3' 1" a door has been carved. It is evidently a copy of a wooden model, for the raised intersecting battens forming panels in front, and even the studs securing the battens have all been reproduced in stone. Whilst, at the back of the door, a socket for a large bolt has been carved.

(46) *Dannaik's Enclosure*.—Mr. B. S. Row, in his interesting "Short Description of the City of Vijayanagar" states that the word Dannaik or rather Dannayaka, is a corruption of Dandanayaka or the chief who deals out punishments or a Commander-in-Chief of the forces. Abdur Razzak informs us that this high official was a eunuch who settled the affairs of the people and listened to their petitions and that there was no appeal against his decision. Razzak continues—"After concluding his business the Dannaik passes through seven doors to the palace, and entering into the last alone, makes his report to the Emperor. Behind the King's palace are the house and hall allotted to the Dannaik," or Daing as he was sometimes called.

From this it would appear that the Dannaik was a kind of Prime Minister and Lord Chief Justice combined. In the centre of the enclosure under reference, there is a large stone basement of a building which, when complete, must have been of considerable size and quite large enough for the Dannaik to conduct his business in. There are the remains of several other buildings in the enclosure, the only ones of any interest being a large pillared hall something like a mosque in appearance, a Band tower or "naubatkhana" and a massive stone built watch tower in the north-west corner of the compound.

(47) *Stone Basement*.—This is almost in the centre of the compound and probably represents the base of the building in which the Dannaik conducted the affairs of the State. There is nothing remarkable about this platform and it will be sufficient if it is kept free from vegetation and the ground around kept clean and tidy.

(48) *The Mosque*.—Here we have a large pillared hall enclosed on three sides, with an open front facing the north. It is square in plan and stands on a high basement with steps in front. It is built of brick and stone plastered over and appears to be partly constructed of old materials taken from some other building. For, on the front side, where the plaster has fallen from the base mouldings, may be seen carved stone work representing human figures, animals and birds, obviously stones belonging to a Hindu building. The roof is supported by 16 massive pillars and pilasters connected with arches which carry the ceiling, which is divided up into small domes of equal size. The wall spaces between the pilasters have been converted into niches corresponding in size to the openings between the pillars. The two side walls have been projected

in front of the building, apparently with the object of forming a small courtyard. The architecture is undoubtedly Muhammadan and the structure resembles a mosque in most respects, but it is very strange that the building should face due north if it was intended for this purpose. The niches in the wall are all the same in size and shape, there is no central niche or "mihrab", as one usually finds in a mosque. It appeared to me as though it was originally perhaps a square pavilion, open on all sides, which had subsequently been closed on three sides by walls. It is not a building of much architectural value and it will be sufficient if it is kept free from vegetation with only petty repairs to keep it as it is. The interior should be cleaned out and the loose stone scattered about outside should be removed so as to have a clear open space in front, free from rubbish and rank vegetation.

(49) *Muhammadan Watch Tower*.—In the north-west corner of the enclosure there is a lofty square stone tower built in the Muhammadan style. It is a particularly massive structure and resembles a bastion more than a watch tower. With the exception of a little chamber in the basement and the narrow stone staircase on the south side, the tower appears to be solid. On the top of the tower is a small room divided on the west side into three little chambers. On the north side, there appears to have been a raised platform in front of the large window on this side, which corresponds in size, to the window on the west side. Below these two windows are massive corbels for supporting projecting balconies in front. From the shape of these windows, the raised platforms in front of them and the particularly massive nature of the corbels and the tower itself, there seems little doubt that guns were mounted on these platforms. The two little chambers on each side of the western window were probably for the watchmen and the storing of ammunition for emergent occasions, the main powder magazine being located in the basement of the tower which is protected on two sides by the fort walls. The roof is supported with arches and little domes, two of the latter having fallen.

(50) *Queen's Bath*.—This is a square building in the Indo-Saracenic style of architecture. Outside, it is a particularly plain and uninteresting structure surrounded by a narrow moat. In the centre of the building is a tank, some 50 feet square and 9 feet deep. Around this is an arched corridor containing the remains of some very ornamental stucco work of good workmanship, similar in style to that in the Lotus Mahāl, the two buildings being obviously of the same period. Although this bath is a quarter of a mile from the Zenānā enclosure, this is no reason why it should not be one of the baths used by the queen or the ladies of the Zenānā. For, both tanks and gardens belonging to the royal household were often situated some miles from the palace buildings and were used as pleasure resorts.

It is worth saving from further decay.

(51) *Octagonal Bath*.—Here we have a well-built eight-sided tank with the remains of a little pavilion in the centre and an open corridor all round. It is of sufficient interest to be saved from further decay. Petty repairs only are necessary. As I inspected this monument in company with the Overseer and pointed out to him the few repairs required, I need not go into details here.

(52) *Octagonal Pavilion*.—About a quarter of a mile from the Queen's Bath on the Kamalapur and Hampi Road, proceeding in a northerly direction, may be seen a large eight-sided structure standing by the roadside. It is open on all sides and contains a little fountain-basin in the centre and a massive stone trough carved out of a single block of stone, which is said to have been kept full of milk for distribution to the poor. The remains of the old water pipes which supplied the little fountain with running water may be seen close by. The building is of no architectural value, but it is of interest and a somewhat uncommon structure illustrating how these great princes of Vijayanagar thought of their poorer subjects.

(53) *List of Monuments of Minor Importance*.—In submitting a list of ancient monuments to be kept clean and free from vegetation only, it would be a mistake to make the rule too hard and fast. For instance, one might have a building with a decayed and falling front, caused by a missing stone from the crown or haunches of an arch, which could be repaired for Rs. 20, and thus save the structure for many years to come. Rather than restrict the nature of such petty repairs, it would be better to restrict their cost, which should not be allowed to exceed Rs. 50 without the special sanction of the Superintendent of the Archaeological Department. In this manner, costly repairs to monuments of only minor importance can be prevented in future. That both costly and unnecessary repairs have been carried out here in the past, I do not think anyone will deny, but this is no reflection on the officers of the Public Works Department who carried out the repairs with the best intentions in the world; only in those days, they had no specially trained officers to assist them with advice as to what should be repaired and what left alone. When the ancient monuments selected for conservation mentioned in these notes have been cleared of vegetation and handed over to the permanent gang of coolies to maintain in proper order, it should not be necessary to have to make any further provision in estimates for repairs, for the removal of vegetation. If the coolies are kept up to the mark by the Overseer, who should inspect some of the buildings daily if possible, and if the men are paid a little better wage than they could demand all the year round in the fields, I do not think we shall have much difficulty in maintaining these glorious old ruins in a well-kept condition.

(54) It will be noticed in the following list that I have incorporated several monuments which have already been referred to in detail above. But when these have been repaired, their proper relegation will be in this list; hence the reason for referring to them a second time.

LIST OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS OF MINOR IMPORTANCE.

1. *Group of small Jain Temples*, south of the Pampāpati temple.—The repairs now in progress should be completed according to the instructions given by me to the Overseer.

2. *Underground Temple*.—Repaired by Government.

3. *Underground Chamber*.—Repaired by Government.

4. *Basement of an Old Building*.—This is situated close to No. 3. Repaired by Government.

5. *Ancient Aqueduct*.—Repaired by Government.

6. *Large Tank*.—This is to the south of the aqueduct. It appears to have been a Public Bath. Excavated by Government.

7. *Octagonal Bath*.—Repaired by Government.

8. *Octagonal Pavilion*.—Repaired by Government.

9. *Queen's Bath*.—Repaired by Government.

10. *Water Pavilion*—(Zenānā Enclosure).—Repaired by Government.

11. *Guard Room*—(Zenānā Enclosure).—Repaired by Government.

12. *Northern Watch Tower*—(Zenānā Enclosure).—Repaired by Government.

13. *Palace Basement*—(Zenānā Enclosure).—Repaired by Government.

14. *Domed Gateway*.—This appears to have been the main entrance into the citadel from the east. Petty repairs are necessary. Repaired by Government.

15. *Fort Gateway*.—On the road to Talarigattu. Petty repairs necessary.

16. *Mandapa*, in a field not far from No. 15.—Petty repairs necessary.

17. *Saraswati Temple*, near water channel.—Repaired by Government.

18. *Saraswati Temple*, on rocky hillock.—Repaired by Government.

19. *Ranga Svami Temple*.—Repaired by Government.

20. *Tsandikēśvara's Temple*.—Repaired by Government.

21. *Sasivikal Ganēsa Temple*.—Repaired by Government.

22. *Foot Print Temple*.—Old Vishnu Temple containing carved foot-prints encircled by a snake. Close to No. 21. Petty repairs necessary.

23. *Old Vishnu Temple No. 1*.—This is situated close to the northern end of Soolai Bazaar on the pathway between the Vittala and Pampāti Temples. The temple which is small, consists of a shrine chamber and procession path constructed around a large natural rock with a small mandapa in front which faces north-west. The image enshrined in the sanctum is carved on the rock over which the temple is built. The image is a large well-executed piece of sculpture representing Vishnu reclining on the folds of Śeṣha, illustrating the birth of Brahmā. Above the image is an inscription which appears later than the sculpture. The roof is flat and there is no tower over the sanctum. It is of no architectural value, but it is worth placing on the list if only for the sake of the sculpture. The interior should be cleaned out and the floors levelled, where necessary.

24. *Old Vishnu Temple No. 2*.—This is situated close to No. 23, to the north of the latter. It has been repaired at Government expense. Ground all round should be cleared of loose stone and proper drainage provided.

25. *Jain Temple on Hill Side*.—A short distance to the north of No. 24 is a Jain Temple which has been repaired at Government expense. It stands a short distance from the pathway in an elevated position on the rocky hillside.

26. *Old Vishnu Temple No. 3*.—This faces the southern gateway of the Vittala Temple. It has been repaired at Government expense.

27. *Old Siva Temple*.—Situated close behind the Vittala Temple on the north-east side of the latter. Repaired by Government.

28. *Ruined Gateway*.—A few yards to the west of the Vittala Temple, close to the pathway, are the remains of a very large temple gateway or gōpuram. The four main pillars of the gateway are still standing, together with portions of the base. These remains are particularly handsome and are well worth placing on the list. No repairs are necessary except the removal of rank vegetation all round the basement.

29. *Dannai's Enclosure*.—All the buildings in this enclosure should find a place here when the proposed repairs have been completed.

30. *Muhammadian Tombs*.—On the road to Hospet from Kamalapur, about two miles south-west of the latter place and a quarter of a mile from the main road, may be seen a large dargah and a small domed tomb standing side by side in the remains of an extensive Muhammadian cemetery. Nothing is known concerning their history, but from the large size of the dargah we may assume that some important person was buried here. The tomb proper, around which the high-walled dargah has been erected, has been destroyed by treasure-seekers. This enclosure wall is faced with well-dressed stone, both within and without, and is relieved

with arched openings all round. The smaller tomb calls for no special mention. Neither of these monuments are of much interest but they are worth placing on this list and should be kept free from rank vegetation.

The three little Muhammadan tombs just outside Hospet town must not be confounded with these under reference, for they are of no interest whatever.

31. *Soolai Well*.—This is situated on the same road and not far from No. 30. It is a large well-built structure with a flight of steps going down to the water. It is said to have been constructed by a dancing-girl for the benefit of travellers. As it is both useful and ornamental, it should be saved from further decay and the approach from the well to the road might be improved. It has been repaired by Government and is now in good order.

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.

(55) *Penukonda*—(Big Hill), the head-quarters of the taluk. From an inscription on the walls of the northern gate of the ruined fort, we learn that Penukonda was the residence of the Vijayanagar princes as early as 1354. This inscription states that King Bukka I of Vijayanagar entrusted the province of Penukonda to his son Vira Virupanna Udaiyār, in whose time the fort was built.* Tradition states that Krishna Dēva Rāya, the greatest of the Vijayanagar kings (1509–30) made the town his residence at one time. As one of the greatest of the strongholds of the Vijayanagar empire and within easy reach of the capital at Hampi, it was naturally to the refuge of its fort that the king and his court fled in 1565, after the disastrous battle of Talikōta. A brief history of the place so far as it is known, and an account of the principal buildings it contains will be found in the Anantapur District Gazetteer, pages 189 to 194. Penukonda Taluk.

(56) *The Fort*.—The ruined fortifications enclose the old town and a high hill to the west of it. On the top of this hill, which is some three thousand feet in height, the remains of the citadel may be seen. These consist of the following structures:—a large round tower with a room inside, a large granary, a small Hanumān temple and some modern out-houses. All these are on the summit of the hill and are enclosed with walls built like bastions, approached from below by a short, steep flight of stone steps. Just below this little enclosure is a large well, a few ruined shrines and mandapas, and some modern-built stabling and servants' quarters. The citadel is approached from the foot of the hill by an excellent pathway, maintained in good order. The climb to the top of the hill is well worth the trouble, if only on account of the glorious view and delightful breeze that awaits one on the summit. Although none of these buildings possess any architectural features of value, they have an old world character about them and are brimful of history. Since they have been repaired by Government, they provide excellent accommodation for visitors, both by day or night, and there is ample provision for horses and servants. Alongside of the little Hanumān shrine are some modern mud and plaster out-houses with dilapidated thatched roofs. If these are required by the Forest Department, they should be repaired and maintained in good order; otherwise they should be removed. The fort walls and numerous ruined bastions are too decayed to justify any attempt at repairing them.

(57) *Northern Gateway*.—The chief interest of this old fort entrance is the valuable inscriptions on the walls. Part of the inscription on the south wall of the first gateway is buried in accumulated earth; this should be removed. This gateway is worth keeping in a state of repair if only for historical reasons.

(58) *Watch Tower*.—This is situated on rising ground at the foot of the hill to the west of the northern gateway. It is a quaint old structure built upon a square bastion which commands a good view of the surrounding country on this side of the hill. It is built in the Indo-Saracenic style which was adopted by the later Vijayanagar kings. Repairs are now in progress to save the structure from further ruin.

(59) *Gagana Mahāl*.—It is a somewhat handsome and substantial two-storied building possessing a lofty square tower in the same Indo-Saracenic style which was adopted in the case of the palace buildings at Hampi. It is at present used as a Government office and has undergone numerous repairs and alterations from time to time which greatly diminish the interest that one might otherwise have felt for the building.

(60) *Pavilion*.—This little structure stands in an open field in front of the palace. It is built in the same style as the palace and belongs to the same period. It appears to have been originally used as a summer-house, and no doubt the field and surrounding fruit gardens once formed part of the palace grounds. It has been repaired and is in good order. The slight vegetation about the roof should be removed before the roots grow large and become troublesome. Close to the pavilion and in the same field, is a brick tower standing on a masonry base. It appears to have been built as a water tower, probably to supply some bath or fountain in the palace grounds which has long since disappeared.

(61) *Rāma Svāmi Temple*.—This temple and the one dedicated to Īsvara, stand side by side, close to the palace. It is the most interesting building in the town. It is built of granite in the usual Southern India style, with a large ornamental sanctum tower built of brick and plaster. It is surrounded by a modern built enclosure wall with dilapidated out-buildings on

* Ep. Ind., VI, 327, notes 2 and 3.

each side of the entrance. At some subsequent date, a large pillared porch has been added to the front of the mandapa of the original building which has spoilt its appearance. The chief points of interest about the building are the bas-relief sculptures which adorn the exterior walls of the shrine chamber and mandapa, the handsome cornice, the ornamental niches and beautiful little pilasters and engaged columns attached to the walls. Unfortunately, the ornamentation to the building was never completed, and it is only on the exterior walls of the shrine, and a small portion of the mandapa, that the sculptures and carving are finished. To add to this, the walls have been covered with whitewash, which has done much to ruin their appearance. Most of the bas-reliefs represent scenes from the *Rāmāyana* and the *Purāṇas*. Rāma shooting an arrow through seven trees to show Sugriva what a useful ally he was; the same god bending the famous bow; Krishna carrying off the clothes of the milkmaids when they were bathing; the same god playing with the cobra and stealing the butter; the *dēvatās* churning the ocean of milk by using the serpent *Sēsha* as a rope with which to turn round Mount *Mēru*, the abode of the gods—these and a host of other scenes are sculptured all round the outside of the shrine in places where usually there is no ornament whatever. The temple as usual faces the east, and on this side, immediately in front, is a large pipal tree and a beautiful stambha or pillar, some thirty feet in height and 1' 8" in thickness. It is square in plan and cut out of a single stone. The shaft is ornamented alternately with shallow fluting and square flat surfaces decorated with conventional lions and horizontal bands. Between the capital and the shaft is a fluted bulbous ornament, an unmistakable descendant of the Persepolitan capitals of *Asoka's* pillars. The peculiarly upright seated lions also show a similar origin. The double capital, which has a kind of Indo-Corinthian appearance, has been crowned with an iron lamp stand, obviously a later addition. No doubt this was originally crowned by a stone or metal image of *Garuda*. The four sides of the square base of the shaft are ornamented with figures of *Hanumān*, *Garuda*, *Narsingh*, and a threeheaded cow with a calf. The pillar is slightly out of plumb. This may be due to the large roots of the pipal tree or it may be due to water percolating into the foundations through the decayed masonry basement around the pillar. This base should be put into a thorough state of repair, and made watertight with cement, and the ground all round sloped for proper drainage. The small bough, which overhangs the top of the pillar and from which water drops on to the basement below during the rains, should be removed.

The temple is private property but without funds, and appears to be only occasionally used as a place of worship. It is worth maintaining in good repair at Government expense, providing it be protected under the Act. Article 3 (a) of the agreement should always be carefully explained to owners of temples, for few of them understand that by whitewashing and painting the building and sculptures, they are breaking their agreement with Government. Their views and ours on this point are usually totally opposite.

(62) *Īsvara Temple*.—In plan, style, and general arrangement, this temple is similar to the *Rāmā* temple mentioned above, and is about the same size. The brick and plaster tower over the sanctum is smaller, and no additions to the building have been made. In other respects the two buildings are much the same. Being a *Siva* temple, the bas-relief sculptures adorning the exterior walls of the shrine and mandapa, represent chiefly, scenes from the life of *Siva* and his consort *Pārvati*, although here and there a few *Vaishnava* figures do occur. The sculptures and carvings of this temple, although complete, are not as good as those on the *Rāmā* temple. The ornamental dripstones along the cornice too, are not nearly so handsome or so bold as those on the *Rāmā* temple. From this, it would appear that it is a little later than the *Vishnu* temple. It stands in the open, without any enclosure or *gōpurams* as we usually find. It faces the east, and on this side is a large stone image of the bull *Nandi* facing the entrance into the mandapa.

The interiors of both these buildings appear to be constructed and ornamented in the usual manner with square pillars having bracket capitals supporting cross beams which carry the flat roof above. The four main pillars in the centre of the mandapa being of the composite variety but without "yalis" or other fabulous monsters attached in front. From the plan of the *Īsvara* temple, it appears to have a processional path around the shrine chamber; this portion of both buildings is without light or ventilation and in total darkness. This temple is in a far better state of preservation than the *Rāmā* shrine and a few repairs now might save it for all time. It is private property and without funds and does not appear to be used for regular worship, although a priest does attend the idol daily. Like the *Rāmā* temple, the doors are kept locked by day and night and the general public never seem to go near either of the buildings. Providing the owner is willing to have the temple protected under the Act and enter into a proper agreement with Government, the repairs proposed in my printed notes, dated February 1912, should be carried out to save the building from further decay.

(63) *Old Wells*.—There are a number of old masonry-lined wells about the town, of the usual type of construction and which are of no particular interest. One of the best is popularly declared to have been built by *Krishna Dēva*, but of this we have no proof. There is a small well near the school, which perhaps is worth keeping on the list of ancient monuments, if only on account of its quaint entrance. This takes the form of a large brick and plaster image of the bull *Nandi*; the four legs forming an arched passage which connects the flight of steps down to the water's edge with the ground above. Petty plaster repairs had just been completed when I saw it, and it is now in good order. The shaft of the well is masonry-lined and ornamented

here and there with bas-relief sculptures of Siva dancing, Ganēsa, and Lakshmi with elephants pouring water over her. These sculptured figures are much decayed, but they are sufficiently clear to show that the workmanship was originally good, and that they are really ancient, far older in fact than the big bull, which is probably a much later addition.

(64) *Old Gōpuram*.—Since this structure has been repaired at Government expense and is included in the list of ancient remains for the Presidency, it had better remain on the books of the Public Works Department as a building to be conserved. Built of stone below and brick and plaster above, in the usual style, it calls for no remarks, as it is of no particular interest and belongs to a comparatively late period.

(65) *Muhammadan Monuments*.—Among the lesser antiquities of Penukonda are two comparatively modern mosques and a dargah or tomb erected to the memory of a famous local fakir of the name of Bābayya. These buildings have been fully described in the Gazetteer, so far as their history is known; so there is no necessity to go into details here. All three structures occupy old Hindu temple sites; the dargah being obviously an old temple courtyard and ruined shrine converted into a Musalman tomb. One often finds in Hindu cities, which have subsequently been occupied by Muhammadans, buildings of this kind. The Muhammadan architect more often than not, gathered his pillars and capitals where he could find them, as a bird picks up sticks for its nest; with the result that we find a heterogeneous collection, sometimes built up with little intelligent skill, guilty of little architectural style, but often brimful of history. The two mosques are similar in design and plan. The walls are faced with well-dressed stone, with bulbous little domes and slender minarets built of brick and plaster. In style they are feeble imitations of the Ibrahim Rauza at Bijapur.

(66) *Old Stambha*.—Standing in the compound of the Sub-Collector's office is a fine lofty stambha, or stone pillar, some forty feet in height and of elegant proportion. The shaft is square at the base and tapers gracefully to the top, which is crowned with a double capital of the usual kind, surmounted by an iron lamp stand. A strong masonry platform has been erected around the base of the pillar. But for this, it would probably have fallen long ago. On the west side of the lower portion of the shaft is an inscription. Although stone pillars of this kind are common enough, in this part of India, especially in connection with Jain temples, there are few loftier or more graceful than this one. It is evidently much later than the one in front of the Rāma Svāmi temple mentioned above. A comparison of the two, forms an interesting architectural study. Here the height has been considerably increased and the shaft tapers quickly but gracefully to the top. The fluted bulbous ornament between the cap and the shaft is nothing like so marked as in the earlier example at the Rāma Svāmi temple, and its origin would probably not be suspected by those who were not familiar with the intermediate steps. The Indo-Corinthian appearance of the earlier capital is here not so pronounced, whilst the conventional lions have entirely disappeared. The low masonry basement around the bottom of the shaft of the earlier pillar has now become a high pedestal of large dimensions.

The earliest stone stambhas, yet discovered in India, are those set up by the great Asoka. These were planted in the ground like wooden posts without any kind of masonry basement or pedestal above ground to keep them in position. No doubt, the ease with which they could thus be thrown down and their materials removed led to the practice of making them more secure with proper basements, the latter improving in construction as the art of building progressed.

As Fergusson has already pointed out in his "*History of Indian Architecture*", these pillars are the lineal descendants of those of the Buddhists, which bore either emblems or statues, generally the former, or figures of animals; with the Jains and Vaishnavas they generally bore figures. The great rock-cut stambha in the courtyard of the Kailas at Ellora was originally crowned with the trisula or ensign of Siva. Thus we see that originally they were adopted by both the Jains and Hindus for a similar purpose as that of the Buddhists. At a later date, they were erected at Hindu temples for the purpose of carrying lamps at festivals, and this is the purpose for which they are invariably used in these days, when they are known as "dipdāns", or lamp-bearing pillars; and in all probability, not one Hindu in a thousand has the slightest idea as to their origin or original use.

It is not quite clear whether we can claim a wooden origin for these lāts or stambhas, as we can for most objects of Buddhist architecture; or whether they have any connection with the obelisks of the Egyptians. It is curious that in both cases they are invariably monoliths, no matter what their size or height may be. The ornaments on top are of course attached, but the shafts are always carved out of single blocks of stone, varying from thirty to fifty feet in length, and from two to three feet in thickness, and even more in some cases. The tree-like proportion and appearance of the shafts of Asoka's pillars, and the post-like manner in which they were planted in the ground, together with the fact that they were erected in an age when wooden posts were certainly employed to support the roofs of halls, seems to point to a wooden origin.

(67) *Anantapur Town*.—The only objects of historical interest here are the buildings erected by Sir Thomas Munro, soon after 1800, when the Ceded districts were handed over to the Company and Munro was appointed their first Principal Collector. These buildings consist of his bungalow, court-room and a few old wells. The bungalow is a small insignificant little building in the typical "John Company" style, situated immediately behind the present

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Collector's house, and until recently was used as a godown. This building has now been repaired and put in order as a residence for the Assistant Collector. A neat, marble tablet, bearing an inscription informing the public that the house was once the residence of Sir Thomas Munro, has been fixed in the upper portion of the back wall of the house. It is not quite apparent why the back of the house was chosen in preference to the front for this purpose.

(68) Three of the large wells in the Collector's compound are said to have been originally constructed by Munro. The only one in good condition and worth keeping in order at Government expense, is the one in the north-east corner of the compound, near the main entrance to the Bellary road. I understand from the Overseer that some Rs. 300 has already been spent on repairs to this well at Government expense in the past. The missing stones along the present waterline should be replaced by new ones and the vegetation growing in the retaining walls should be removed. This well is worth saving from further decay and should be maintained in good order.

(69) Munro's old court-room is now in use as the present Deputy Collector's office and is situated in the town. It is a gloomy old structure in the same uninteresting style as the bungalow. It is proposed to fix a similar marble tablet here, so that the public may know of the historical interest associated with the building. The best place to fix the tablet is in the front porch. I pointed out the spot to the Overseer and also marked it on a plan of the building he had with him.

Kalyandrug
Taluk.

(70) *Kalyandrug Town.*—The head-quarters of the taluk is situated 36 miles west-south-west of Anantapur, and 22 miles from Rayadrug Railway Station in the Bellary district. It lies in a hollow surrounded by granite hills, two of which are over two thousand feet high. The ruins of its old fort still remain, but these are of no archaeological interest. With this exception, there are no buildings of any antiquity in the place. However, prehistoric remains, such as cairns and ruined cell-tombs, may be counted by the hundred on the outskirts of the town in almost all directions, extending as far as the neighbouring village of Mudigallu, three miles to the east of the town. From the brief account of some of these ancient remains given on pages 175 and 176 of the *Anantapur Gazetteer*, dated 1905, it would appear that a vast number of the cell-tombs have been destroyed since the account was written, in fact, in some cases, comparatively recently. In order to save those that still remain intact, it will be necessary to declare them "protected" under the Ancient Monuments Act, or they will soon be destroyed for the sake of their large stone slabs which the villagers find exceedingly useful as building material for revetting wells and constructing walls. I will now proceed to describe some of the most important of these valuable remains and explain where they are situated.

(71) *Large Dolmen.*—This is situated on the summit of a flat-topped rocky hillock, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of the town, and on the north side of the Anantapur road which passes close to it. The dolmen can be seen distinctly from the road.

It is of the usual rectangular shape formed of three huge upright slabs for the three sides and a fourth for the top, the front or north side being open. It is on this latter account, and the fact that no attempt appears to have been made to build a cairn of stones and earth above the structure, that I have described it as a dolmen, otherwise had there been slabs on all four sides, we might have safely concluded that it represents a ruined cell-tomb. Its extraordinary size and isolated position, standing on a natural bed of granite on the summit of the hill, tends to show that it was erected as a temple or a place of sacrifice, and not as a tomb. For, at the foot of this hill, on the north side, there is a regular prehistoric necropolis, containing innumerable remains of cell-tombs of the usual type and size, but nothing so large as the structure on the hill above.

The interior of the dolmen measures 6' 7" in length, 4' 4" in width and is 5' 8" high. The slab on the east side is 6' 7" in length, 5' 8" in height and 5" in thickness. The slab on the west side measures 7' 0" $\times$ 5' 8" $\times$ 5" and the back or south slab is 5' 9" $\times$ 5' 8" $\times$ 5". The top slab or cap-stone measures 9' 3" $\times$ 11' 0" and is 4" in thickness. The floor has been raised above the natural level of the rock on which the side slabs stand, by inserting a huge paving stone, 4" in thickness, cut to the required dimensions of the interior. Since the side slabs rest on the natural rock, and are kept in position by their own weight and the cap-stone above them, this raised paving stone appears to have been inserted with a view to keeping the side slabs in an upright position, and thus resisting any tendency of the walls to fall in. Had the interior been packed with earth and boulders like a cell-tomb, there would have been no necessity for raising the floor for this purpose.

(72) *Two oblong cairns.*—Besides the numerous remains of ruined cell-tombs at the foot of the hillock on which the dolmen stands, there are the remains of two large oblong cairns on the north and west sides of the hill respectively. All round these cairns, which are about two feet in height, are planted upright in the earth large slabs of stone of irregular shape which stand from four to ten feet above the ground. Many of the stones have fallen, but sufficient remain to show the general plan and arrangement of the structures. The one on the west side of the hillock is fairly complete. This mound is 46' 0" long and about 14' in width, and about 2' in height. The huge stones placed all round act as a retaining wall for the

earth and boulders inside, but, at the same time, their extraordinary height and weird shapes show that they were also placed there as ornaments. No doubt, these two curious cairns were constructed for the remains of chiefs or warriors of special fame; for, they are quite unlike any of the other numerous cairns here, which are all circular in plan, and usually the outer ring of stones is formed of simple boulders of large size and uniform in height.

(73) *Group of nine circular cairns.*—Remains of ruined cairns of the usual shape and size may be met with, in almost every direction in the vicinity of the rocky hills which surround Kalyandrug. But the finest group of the lot is that situated about half a mile due north of the Inspection bungalow, on the west side of the cart-track that leads to the neighbouring village of Thoddagatta. Here, on an open common, close to a group of colossal rocks which form a conspicuous land-mark for some distance all round, may be seen a number of large cairns. The largest and most perfect of these are grouped together, and are nine in number. They are all circular in plan, composed of red earth and stones, surrounded by rings of large boulders of uniform height. One of the largest of these gave the following dimensions on actual measurement. Total diameter of the circle, including the outer ring of boulders, 25 feet. Height of cairn in the centre, 3 feet. The outer ring of boulders acts as a retaining wall for the earth and small stones heaped up inside. These boulders are about 3 feet in height and vary from 2 to 3 feet in thickness and are placed close together, so as to form a circular wall around the cairn. The top of the inside of the cairn is flat and not dome-shaped as we find in most of the smaller cairns. The earth and stones inside appear to have been well rammed down so as to form a hard flat surface on top.

(74) *Group of three large cairns.*—About two miles north-east of the Inspection bungalow, and just past the thirty-fourth mile stone on the Anantapur road, and about 80 yards to the south of the road, there are three large cairns close together, standing in an open field. They are all about 3 feet high, circular in plan and with outer rings composed of large boulders and slabs of stone of irregular shape which stand from four to five feet above the surrounding ground. The diameter of the largest one is 32' 0". All three are flat on top, and like those already described above, they are constructed of rammed earth and stones.

This particular group of cairns must be the same as those described on page 175 of the *Anantapur Gazetteer*, as being situated on the hill known locally as Dēvadulabetta; but, as a matter of fact, they are situated about half a mile to the north-east of this hill, and stand on a patch of waste land in the middle of a large open field close to the Anantapur road.

(75) *Memorial stones.*—Just outside the walled enclosure around the little temple at the foot of the Dēvadulabetta are a number of ruined cell-tombs and the remains of two small oblong cairns. The back slabs of most of the ruined cell-tombs have been ornamented with armed figures of Hindu warriors, sometimes accompanied with their wives. The same thing has also happened to some of the big stones which once formed a part of the retaining walls around the oblong cairns. These figures are badly carved and of no particular interest. In all probability, they represent departed local heroes. However, it is interesting to note the curious change which has taken place, for here we find the pre-historic cell-tomb has been converted into a Hindu Hero shrine, whilst the retaining stones of the cairns have been turned into memorial stones. The temple itself and the few other remains outside the enclosure are of no archaeological interest and no subvention by Government is necessary.

(76) *Mudigallu.*—A very small village, about three miles east of Kalyandrug. On the north and east sides of a small granite hillock, known locally as Rāmappa Konda, and in the neighbouring fields all round this area, are the remains of hundreds of cell-tombs of all sizes, but in almost every instance, the side slabs and cap-stones have been removed. In fact, after a very careful survey, I only found one tomb that was intact. Most of these tombs were provided with a circular ring of stones all round, like the cairns, and there is little doubt that cairns were actually built over most of these stone box-like cells. In plan they are of the usual rectangular shape, with four stone sides and a heavy cap-stone above. Some had a little passage about 1' 6" in width in front, whilst others had small circular openings cut in one of the side slabs, possibly intended as passages for the soul on its return to earth. From the nature of the construction and the contents found in these Indian cell-tombs, it would appear that the religious belief of the primitive people, who constructed them, must have been much the same as that held by the ancient Egyptians regarding man's life after death. The Egyptian belief in the "transmigration of souls" fostered the religious duty of preserving the body after death. The soul was thought to return to earth and re-enter its former body after a long cycle of years, and again lived the life of a human being. The natural outcome of this belief was the process of embalming, and the construction of tombs which might be relied upon to safeguard the remains of the body during that vast interval. So here in India; although the process of embalming appears to have been unknown, similar care was taken to preserve the remains of the dead, by placing them in earthen jars or urns, carefully sealed with clay; whilst the almost Cyclopean nature of the construction of some of the tombs rival those of the Egyptians in point of durability. The presence, too, of a circular hole, laboriously cut through one of the solid stone side slabs, seems to show that the soul was expected to at length return to the tomb, and probably to re-enter its former body. * It is a curious fact that tombs of this kind are only found in Southern and Western India, which seems to point to Western influence.

* These holes also often occur in Egyptian and European tombs of the same kind. In the former, it has been proved that sometimes tubes were inserted in these holes so that incense could be blown into the interiors.

A few of the tombs at Mudigallu, show a double ring of big stones around the stone box in the centre. But these appear to be only intended as retaining walls for the earth and small stones which were heaped over the stone sepulchre, in the middle. Both the tombs themselves and the stone circles around them vary considerably in size. One of the largest gave the following dimensions, interior of tomb, 5' 10" $\times$ 7' 6", diameter of circle, including the outer ring of stones, 18 feet. Since the side slabs and cap-stone have all disappeared, it is impossible to ascertain the original height, but it is unlikely that this would have exceeded 5 feet.

The only tomb in any way complete is situated on the hillside. It is of the usual shapes. The only thing remarkable about it is the unusual thickness of the cap-stone, which measures 1' 2" in section, and is 6' 9" in length and 6' 0" in breadth, the angles in front having been rounded off which gives the cap-stone a circular appearance when viewed from the front, which like most of the tombs, both here and at Kalyandrug, faces the east. The total height of the tomb including the cap-stone is not more than 3 feet. The remains of a stone circle, some 13 feet in diameter, encloses the ground around the tomb on three sides, which shows that originally it had a cairn above it.

Close to this tomb is a ruined cairn of oblong shape, with large irregular upright slabs of stones planted in the ground on each side. It is similar in every respect to the two at Kalyandrug referred to above. I do not think any of these remains at Mudigallu are worth protecting under the Act, since all the stone of any use for building purposes has already been removed. However, there are many sites here, that should well repay the small cost and trouble of excavating them, and I would suggest that this be done when time permits.

About half a mile to the west of Mudigallu, by the side of a large well, close to the road to Kalyandrug, there is a good specimen of a cell-tomb which has been converted into a "hero-shrine," for on the back slab is carved a group of three armed warriors. The front slab has, of course, been removed in order to convert it into a little shrine; otherwise, it is in perfect condition. Owing to the carved figures on the back slab, it is unlikely that it will be destroyed, so no action seems necessary.

(77) *Kambadūru*—A village on the southern frontier of the Kalyandrug taluk, and 18 miles from the town of that name. It contains two deserted Jain temples of no particular interest and a large Siva temple now in use. It is Chālukyan in style and shows a pronounced Jain influence in its carvings and sculptures. These are Jain in character, although interspersed with Saivite figures, often of an obscene type. Originally, it must have been a splendid structure, to judge from the broken sculptures and carved stones scattered about the enclosure. However, it has been so extensively repaired and modernised that the mandapa is the only remaining portion of any architectural interest or value. The four large black stone pillars supporting the roof are very beautiful and well carved. The sides of the mandapa are open and provided with a high parapet wall above the raised platform on which the mandapa and shrine stand. This parapet wall is richly carved on the outside with battle scenes, processions of warriors, dancing girls and a variety of subjects, mostly Jain in their characteristics. I understand that drawings of these interesting sculptures were made by this department many years ago, but apparently they have not yet been published. The wall itself has been restored by the Public Works Department as many of the stones had fallen. These repairs are of a somewhat slovenly nature, but, no doubt, skilled labour in a place like Kambadūru would be very difficult to obtain. The compound wall has also been repaired in the same rough and ready style, with a few carved stones inserted here and there, which originally had nothing whatever to do with this wall. Now that the mandapa has been put into good order, it will be sufficient if the building and enclosure walls are kept free from vegetation only. There is a good deal of vegetation on the summit of the sanctum tower that should be removed, and here, petty plaster repairs will be necessary, in order to fill up the holes caused by the roots; otherwise no repairs are necessary. There are no less than six large inscribed stones lying in the enclosure on the south side of the temple. These should be placed inside the mandapa of the temple for protection. Several inscriptions also appear on the mouldings of the plinth, on the south side of the temple. Standing in a field, some 50 yards from the temple enclosure on the east side, is a small ruined mandapa and a large well-carved image of the bull Nandi. Lying on the ground close to this is a large cone-shaped black stone, covered with inscriptions. It probably represents a primitive type of linga. I am not aware whether any of these numerous inscriptions, which are all legible, have ever been copied. If not, they certainly should be, as there is no question as to the antiquity of the site on which they stand, in spite of modern additions and repairs.

To the north of the temple, and close to the two deserted Jain temples above referred to, are two fine dolmens of large dimensions. Both have been converted into the primitive Siva temples by inserting stone lingas inside. Apparently they are no longer used for religious purposes, but on account of containing lingas, they are respected by the villagers, otherwise they would have been broken up long ago for the sake of the massive granite slabs which form the sides and roofs. In the circumstances, it appears unnecessary to declare them protected under the Act.

The whole of the Kalyandrug taluk teems with pre-historic remains, cairns and ruined cell-tombs abound in every direction, but the best of these are in the vicinity of the town of Kalyandrug, and I feel confident that some of these would well repay the trifling cost and trouble of opening them.

(78) *Tādpatri*.—The head-quarters of the taluk. The town possesses two fine temples, known locally as Chintalarāya Svāmi and Rāmēśvara respectively. A description of these may be found in the Anantapur District Gazetteer, pages 199 to 202, and in the revised edition of Fergusson's Indian Architecture, Volume I, pages 403 and 404, where two full-page illustrations of the sculptures on the north and south gōpurams of the Rāmēśvara temple are given. Both these temples have been selected for conservation by Government, and are stated in the List of Ancient Monuments, dated 1910, to be protected under the Act. The Chintalarāya temple is so completely covered in whitewash and red ochre that it is sometimes difficult to ascertain which is old and which is new. The interest that one might feel for the sculptures and quaint architecture is greatly diminished by this degrading profanity. Tādpatri Taluk.

(79) The Chintalarāya temple is situated in the town, about half a mile east-north-east of the Inspection bungalow. It was built during the Vijayanagar dynasty, and, according to Fergusson, in the time of Timma Nāyudu, the Local Governor, and son (or grandson) of Rāmalinga Nāyudu, Governor in the early part of Krishna Dēva's reign (1509-30). It is dedicated to Vishnu, and stands in a high-walled enclosure and faces the east. As usual on this side, there is a lofty gōpuram or gateway, built of stone below and brick above, the upper portion being now in ruins. The basement of this gōpuram is covered with sculpture, but the workmanship is rather crude and appears to have been hastily executed. On the north side of the main temple is a smaller temple dedicated to Lakshmi. It is a handsome little structure with a beautiful porch in front of the shrine. A richly carved stone car for the god faces the main temple. The best work in both these temples is that in the pillared mandapas and on the exterior walls of the shrines. The pillars are of the usual South Indian type, with rearing "yālis" and other fabulous monsters attached to the central shaft. Some, however, have life-size female figures attached in front, which have the appearance of supporting the roof on their heads, like caryatides. The pillars on each side of the two side entrances into the mandapa of the main temple, and the smaller pillars of the mandapa of the Lakshmi shrine are ornamented in this way and form a pleasant change to the "yālis."

The work on the outer walls of the shrines consists of a large number of interesting sculptures representing scenes from the Rāmāyana, Mahābhārata and the Purānās. The richly decorated ceiling of the mandapa in front of the Lakshmi shrine is also worthy of notice.

As far as one can judge, the buildings appear to be in a good state of preservation, but it is possible that the recent applications of whitewash and paint cover many defects. The pujari informed me that water percolates through the roof of the mandapa of the main temple in the rains. The outer surface of the roof should be examined and all cracks should be repaired with cement. There is also some slight vegetation about the roof that should be removed. But as I have already stated, it is of no use carrying out any further repairs at Government expense unless the temple authorities are prepared to assist us in maintaining the buildings in proper order, by keeping them clean and free from disfigurement. No white-washing, painting, or alterations of any kind should be permitted, without the approval and sanction of Government having been first obtained.

(80) The Rāmēśvara temple stands on the edge of the Pennar river, which here runs in a sandy bed about half a mile wide. Fergusson states that it was begun by Timma Nāyudu, the same Local Governor who commenced the Chintalarāya temple. There is nothing very remarkable about the temple itself, but the two large gōpurams on the north and south sides of the temple enclosure are perhaps the finest architectural works executed during the Vijayanagar dynasty. The lower portion, up to the cornice above the massive lintels of the lofty gateways, is built of stone, profusely and richly carved in the very best Hindu style, which far surpasses anything in the Chintalarāya temple. The upper portion of the southern gōpuram is built of brick and plaster in the usual style, but the similar portion of the northern gateway was never completed. Without scaffolding, it is impossible to inspect the tops of these gōpurams, but it is very essential that the upper portions of these gateways be kept water-tight, particularly that of the northern one.

(81) *Gooty*.—The head-quarters of the Gooty taluk. Its chief interest is its famous hill-fortress. This has been described in detail on pages 153 and 154 of the Anantapur District Gazetteer, dated 1905, so there is no necessity to describe it here. According to Sewell's List of Antiquarian Remains in the Madras Presidency, Volume I, page 115, it is said to have been originally constructed by Krishna Dēva Rāya. The present fort walls are built of stone pointed with chunam, guarded by frequent bastions. The citadel is built on a precipitous mass of bare rock which towers hundreds of feet above the surrounding rocks. It is approached by a long winding paved pathway which leads to the summit of the fortress, which is 2,105' above the level of the sea. This rock commands the whole of the other fortifications and also the town in their centre. It contains no buildings or remains of architectural interest. Some of these ruined buildings were used by Munro as prisons for refractory poligars, and the lower portion of the fort known as Mar Gooty was at one time occupied by a detachment of Native Infantry which was posted here when the place was ceded to the Company. The fort and buildings in it, have been placed on the list of ancient monuments to be specially conserved by Government and considerable funds have been spent in carrying out repairs in the past. When the repairs, now in progress, for which I understand sufficient funds are still Gooty Taluk.

available, are completed, it will be sufficient if the walls, bastions, gateways and buildings inside the fort, are kept free from vegetation, and all pathways, drains and gutters free from debris, so as to allow of proper drainage.

Hindupur
Taluk. . .

(82) *Gorantla*.—A small village seven miles to the east-north-east of Palsamudram, and about sixteen miles from Chakralapalli railway station. The road from Palsamudram is only a cart-track, and a small river has to be forded just before reaching Gorantla. It is an unpleasant journey through very uninteresting country. The only building of any antiquarian interest here is the old temple of Vishnu, known locally as Madhavaraya Svāmi temple. It is a rather large building built of stone in the usual style of the Vijayanagar period, to which it belongs. The temple contains several inscriptions that would probably throw some light on its history if they were copied and deciphered. Architecturally, it looks like a sixteenth century structure. It consists of a small shrine chamber, a large central hall enclosed with walls, and a large mandapa, or pillared porch in front, open at the sides. The sanctum contains a black stone image of Vishnu of no particular interest. The central chamber is provided with an entrance on the south side leading out into the open and is ornamented with carved stone pillars which support the flat roof above. The most ornamental and interesting portion of the building is the pillared porch or mandapa in front. The outside of the building is quite plain, with a flat roof and a brick and plaster tower of the usual kind over the sanctum. As usual, the temple faces the east, and on this side is a ruined gōpuram or gateway, and a small masonry-lined well. The temple is surrounded by cultivated fields. The roof of the building is in a very serious condition owing to the quantity and large size of the vegetation that has been allowed to take root; and the want of proper drainage around the base of the building has caused a considerable amount of settlement to take place in the interior of the front mandapa. The massive stone pillars supporting the roof of this portion of the building are very handsome. Although the carving is rather crude and here and there unfinished, the general effect is good. The sides of the pillars are covered with bas-relief sculptures representing scenes from the Rāmāyana and the Purānas; whilst the pillars flanking the side entrances take the form of large conventional lions overpowering diminutive elephants. The capitals are of the usual kind, but vary greatly in detail, and are surmounted by heavy brackets which carry the cross beams of the roof. There are 16 pillars of this kind in the front mandapa, the four main pillars in the centre of the hall being the best. Similar pillars, only fewer in number, support the roof of the second or central mandapa. The entrances into both mandapas from the east are richly carved with Vaishnava figures of the usual kind, but here the workmanship is poor. The sculpture throughout the temple is distinctly crude and appears to have been hastily executed and never properly finished. The state of the roofless gōpuram or gateway in front of the temple, clearly shows that the temple was never completed. However, the building is well worth saving from further decay.

(83) *Lepākshi*.—A small village lying nine miles east of Hindupur. It is famous for its large temple to Virabhadra (a form of Śiva) and the colossal stone bull which stands near it.

The temple is situated on a rocky hillock and faces the north. It is built in the Vijayanagar style of architecture, the pillars and sculptures being similar to some of those in the Chintālā temple at Tādpatri and obviously belong to the same period. An inscription on the inside of the outer wall to the left of the main entrance records that it was built in A.D. 1538. A brief account of this interesting temple will be found in the Anantapur District Gazetteer, pages 172 to 174.

The most interesting and beautiful part of the building is the large hall or mandapa in front of the shrine. This contains over sixty large sculptured stone pillars and a painted ceiling. The central pillars bear almost life-size representations of musicians and dancers, carved with much spirit and freedom, the outer rows being ornamented with equally well executed, but smaller, figures. Unfortunately, all the most interesting pillars have been defaced with the usual red and white colourwash. The whole of the ceiling (including the stone beams and bracket capitals supporting the roof) was originally painted. Much of the painting still remains, but it is very decayed with damp. The under surfaces of the roof slabs between the cross beams, still contain numerous large paintings of scenes from the Mahābhārata, and the Purānas. A few of the figures show a considerable amount of mastery over the arts of drawing and painting. But, taken as a whole, the work is distinctly poor and uninteresting.

The unfinished roofless mandapa on the south-west side of the main temple also contains some large well-carved pillars with sculptural representations of the leading Hindu deities. Considering that these large figures are executed in granite, the workmanship is very good. Like some of the pillars in the Chintālā temple at Tādpatri, the figures are attached in front of the main shaft of the pillar, with projecting capitals above their heads, which gives them the appearance of caryatides.

To the south of the main shrine is a huge monolithic nāga with seven heads, overshadowing and protecting a large stone linga standing on a massive granite base.

The temple stands in a large double enclosure with a pillared cloister running all round the outer wall.

The gōpurams or gateways have been left unfinished, but the carved stone doorway leading into the mahāmandapa or great hall, is particularly handsome and contains some of the best carving and sculpture in the temple. The two female figures standing on conventional crocodiles, representing figures of Ganga, on each of the lower portions of the door-jambs are quite the best works of art at Lepakshi.

In front of this entrance is the ruined base of a large stambha. The shaft is missing, and only a small portion of the crowning ornament remains. Perhaps, like the gateways, it was never completed. The base must have been very handsome when complete, but unfortunately all the projecting elephant ornaments have been purposely broken.

A short distance to the north-east of the temple, stands a huge rock-cut image of the bull Nandi, the vāhan or vehicle of Siva. It is a very remarkable piece of work and carved with considerable care. It is about fifteen feet high, some twenty-seven in length, and considering its size, the proportion is excellent. The bull is decorated in the usual way with strings of bells and ornamental trappings. The big bell suspended from the collar around its neck is represented as being attached by a large clasp representing a double-headed bird of the spread-eagle variety, which holds diminutive elephants in its beaks and claws. This peculiar device often occurs in ancient monuments erected during the Vijayanagar dynasty, but usually as a medallion carved upon a stone pillar in a Vaishnava temple, as we noticed at Tambarahalli. There seems little doubt that it was the emblem of some of the Vijayanagar kings.

On page 348 of Fergusson's *Indian Architecture*, Volume I (new edition), he speaks of a dhvajastambha at a place called Balagāmi, that is 35 feet high, erected by Somesvara I. Chalukya, about A.D. 1047, and crowned with a human figure having two birds' heads, called a "Gandabherunda—a form of Garuda". It is not quite clear whether we should call this peculiar symbol of the Vijayanagar kings, a gandabherunda, as it has the complete body of a bird and not that of a human figure. However, it scarcely admits of a doubt but that both types are a form of the Garuda of the Hindus, which, in all probability, was introduced into India through Persia.

Garuda or Superna is a mythical being, half-man and half-eagle, the vāhan or vehicle of Vishnu. Though not strictly divine, he appears frequently in Vishnu's exploits, and is worshipped together with his lord. "He is the mortal enemy of snakes. His mother Vinatā quarrelled with her sister, Kadru, the mother of the snakes, respecting the colour of the horse that was produced at the churning of the ocean; since that time there has been constant enmity between their descendants. On the occasion of his marriage, the serpents, alarmed at the thought of his having children who might destroy them, made a fierce attack on him; but the result was that he slew them all, save one, which he has ever since worn as an ornament round his neck. To this day superstitious Hindus in some parts of India repeat the name of Garuda three times before going to sleep at night, as a safeguard against snakes".* Garuda is represented in pictures and sculpture in various ways. But usually he has the head and wings of an eagle and a human body, with sometimes a bird's claws. The earliest representation of a Garuda, appears in the Sanchi bas-reliefs, which, in all probability, date to the second century B.C. The beautiful eagle-like kite with a red body, and white head and neck, invariably found in the vicinity of large tanks and rivers, and known to Europeans as the "Brahminy kite," is regarded by many Hindus as an earthly form of Garuda, by which name it is known. I do not know whether Brahminy kites catch and kill snakes, but they certainly eat dead ones; for I once saw one on the banks of a tank in Bengal, making a meal off a snake about two feet in length.

(84) *Ratnagiri*.—Seventeen miles south-west of Madakasira town. The only antiquities of any interest here are the hill fort and a large carefully built masonry-lined well in the village. What little is known concerning the history of the place is recorded in the Anantapur District Gazetteer, pages 183 and 184, where a description of the fort is also given. The fort has obviously undergone many alterations from time to time and the existing brick and plaster loop-holed parapet appeared to me to have been executed under European supervision. It is a well-built fort, not unlike the one at Gooty, and is in a fair state of preservation. It is of sufficient interest for retention on the list of Ancient Monuments, but it is quite unnecessary to repair it at Government expense. The well requires petty repairs, and should be placed on the list of ancient monuments.

Madakasira
Taluk.

(85) *Madakasira*.—The head-quarters of the taluk. It contains a large fort situated on a precipitous and rocky hill. The outer fortifications, which are mostly in ruins, originally included much of the present town. Only the citadel on the summit of the hill and the few buildings that it contains, survive in a fair state of preservation. It has been described in the Anantapur District Gazetteer, pages 182 and 183. It is very similar in plan and construction to the larger one at Ratnagiri and belongs to the same period. Two paths with stone steps lead up to the citadel. The one on the south-east side of the fort begins at the old city gateway, which is built of stone with an ornamental brick and plaster parapet in the Indo-Saracenic style. Each side of the entrance is flanked with a small circular bastion. It is in a fair state of preservation and worth saving from further decay.

About halfway up the hill on the south side, the path way passes through a narrow passage walled in by huge perpendicular rocks. The steps here are much overgrown with rank vegetation. This should be removed and the pathway kept clear in future. It is not necessary to

* Wilkin's Hindu Mythology, p. 451.

repair either the fort walls or the buildings they contain, but proper drainage is required here and there to prevent scouring in the rains. The pathway on the north-west side of the hill is in too ruinous a condition to justify the expense of putting it in order.

In the list of Ancient Monuments for the Presidency, dated 1910, the fort, bastions and gateway mentioned above, are described as the property of Government; so there will be no necessity to declare them protected under the Act.

Cuddapah
Taluk.

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.

(86) *Cuddapah Town*.—The present town was built by the Mussalman rulers about the year A.D. 1570. It was captured by Haidar Ali in 1779, and passed into the hands of the English in 1800.* The town contains nothing of antiquarian interest except the "Nawab's Towers," and "Syed Ahmed Sahib's Tomb;" which, although of no particular architectural value, are of interest from an historical point of view, and for this reason they have been included in the list of monuments selected for conservation, and both of these structures have been recently repaired at Government expense by the Public Works Department and are now in good order.

(87) *Pushpagiri*.—A small village situated on the southern bank of the Pennēr river, and about 11 miles to the north of Cuddapah. It contains two interesting old temples, one on the south bank, and the other on the opposite, or northern side of the river.

The one on the south bank is situated in the village, and the main shrine which stands in a fairly large enclosure is known as the "Vaidyanātha Svāmi Temple." This particular temple is of no architectural value, but it contains some inscriptions and sculptures of interest. On the north side of this temple are two attendant shrines. One of these is a triple shrine containing two lingas and an image of Pārṇvati and is dedicated to Siva and his consort Pārṇvati. It faces the east, and, on this side, there is a handsome little mandapa containing four beautifully carved black stone pillars, highly polished, and profusely decorated. Most of these pillars require cleaning, as they have been disfigured with daubs and splashes of mortar, apparently due to the carelessness of the workmen who carried out the repairs to the roof. Proper drainage all round this temple and mandapa is also required, otherwise it is in fair condition.

The other shrine is dedicated to "Bhīmēśvara" and stands close to the one just mentioned, a little further to the east. This one is in a ruinous condition and is no longer used as a place of worship. The front mandapa is in a very serious condition owing to settlement of the foundations on the east side. This has caused the stone pillars supporting the roof to slip out of position, with the result that a portion of the roof above has fallen. It would be impossible to repair this portion of the building in its present condition, for nothing short of complete dismantling and rebuilding would be of the slightest use. Such a course would prove a long and costly job and the building is not of sufficient architectural value to justify the expense.

There are some interesting sculptured memorial stones set up inside the temple, and the exterior surface of the stone walls of the sanctum is adorned with a number of carved figures representing mythological subjects which are of interest. Like most of the temples in Southern India, the sanctum tower, above the cornice, is built of brick and plaster in the usual manner.

This group of temples contains a number of inscriptions which the temple authorities informed me have not yet been copied and deciphered by the Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy. Until this work has been done, it is impossible to say whether these buildings are of any historical value.

(88) *Kēśava Svāmi Temple*.—This is the temple which is situated on the opposite or north bank of the river, and one has to procure a boat in order to visit it. This can be arranged by giving previous intimation to the manager of the temple. The temple is picturesquely situated on the slope of a rocky hillock and is approached from the river by a long flight of stone steps. One enters the temple enclosure through a lofty gateway of the usual kind, the upper portion of which was repaired and decorated a few years ago and ceases to be of any archaeological interest. The temple has three sanctums enshrining images of Vishnu, Siva (in the form of a linga), and Pārṇvati, respectively. These three shrines are all connected together by a closed mandapa or hall in front. On each side of this triple shrine are two small attendant temples, one on the north, and the other on the south side of the main building. The whole group is enclosed by a masonry wall, some 6 feet in height with modern mandapa and out-houses on the south side of the enclosure. The most remarkable and interesting portions of these temples are the profusely and richly carved mouldings of the base, and the sculptured figures adorning the exterior walls of the shrine chambers. The upper portion of the buildings is built of brick and plaster in the usual style peculiar to Southern India and calls for no remarks.

Most of the sculptures have been mutilated, probably by Mussalman soldiers in the past. However, many interesting mythological figures and sculptured scenes from the Rāmāyana and Mahābhārata are fortunately still in an excellent state of preservation. The workmanship of these sculptures is particularly good and very carefully executed, many of the figures having been polished when finished.

* (Sewell's List, Vol. I, page 128.)

This group of temples has been repaired at Government expense and they are now in good order. The only work that appears necessary now, is the fitting of an iron and wooden gate to the gap in the east wall of the enclosure. If this entrance is not required for use by the temple authorities, it would be better to close it permanently with new masonry in order to keep out stray cattle.

This temple also contains a number of inscriptions which do not appear to have been copied by this department.

As the temple authorities have not sufficient funds to carry out the repairs suggested above, the cost should be met by Government, estimates prepared accordingly, and the necessary funds allotted in the Budget Grant for archaeological works to be undertaken during 1913-1914.

(89) *Nandalūr.—Savmyanada Svāmi Temple* (item No. 162 of the list of Ancient Monuments selected for conservation, dated 1910). With the exception of the numerous inscriptions which this temple contains, and which, I understand, have already been copied and deciphered by the Epigraphical branch of this department, the building is of no particular archaeological value and is not worth repairing at Government expense. The outer enclosure walls and some of the gōpurams or towers over the gateways are in a serious condition. Apparently the temple authorities have not sufficient funds to repair the structures; so we may safely expect them to collapse in the near future. However, their ruin will be of little account from an architectural point of view. With the exception of a few inscribed detached stones planted in the ground in front of the entrances on the east side, most of the inscriptions are safely situated in the inner shrine. As Europeans are not permitted into the inner enclosure, I was unable to inspect the metal image of Vishnu in the sanctum, but my Photographer who inspected the image informs me that it is of the usual "standing variety" and of no particular interest and not worth photographing. Pullampet Taluk.

(90) *Adapūr hill.*—This hill is situated two miles to the east of Nandalūr close to the village of the same name. It is also known locally as Bhira Svāmi Hill. It is a small triangular shaped hill running almost due north and south. On the summit of the hill are the remains of a Buddhist site. I found the foundations of a small Buddhist stūpa built of large size bricks and most tenacious mortar. The bricks measured $14'' \times 9'' \times 3''$, the diameter of the base of the stūpa being only $4' 6''$ and about a foot in thickness. The body of the stūpa had been removed years ago by treasure-seekers. I had the foundations removed and excavated the ground below for a short distance, but nothing was found. Remains of the foundations of thick brick walls also exist near the same spot and as the bricks are the same size as those found in the base of the stūpa, these remains probably once formed part of a small Buddhist monastery. Some years ago a number of earthenware pots were discovered close to the same place buried in the ground. These are said to have been of the usual rounded "chattie" form, made of coarse red or yellow pottery, sometimes decorated with simple lines or other plain ornament and contained bone ash mixed with fine red earth. I examined some of the fragments of pottery and found it the same in style as that usually found at most ancient sites in Southern and Western India. One piece was different to the others in having a little band of raised flowers running all round. The flowers appeared to represent the usual type of conventional lotus. I could obtain no reliable information concerning the date when these cinerary urns were found, who discovered them, their size, or whether they contained any coins or offerings mixed with the earth and bone ash found in them. However, I did see three or four of the cavities on the hill top from which some of these urns had been removed. These were circular hollows cut into the natural ground about 2 feet wide and 2 feet deep, and appeared to have been closed with a thick slab of concrete and then covered over with earth. From the shape of these hollows it is reasonable to assume that the urns were of the "chattie" type and about $1' 6''$ in height. Perhaps these cinerary urns contained the ashes of Buddhist monks who were too poor or not sufficiently important to have brick stūpas erected over their remains.

Below this site on the western side of the hill overlooking the river bed below, are two caves which have been converted into a Hindu shrine by the introduction of a small stone image of Narasimha. No doubt these caves were originally used by the Buddhist monks. They are very small and of no particular interest. Further down the hill on the south side is the remains of a ruined Hindu shrine. The stone door frame with Lakshmi and the two elephants carved in the centre of the lintel, and the base of the sanctum is all that now remains. The sanctum floor has been torn up by treasure-seekers. One stone lying amongst the debris has a portion of an inscription, but it is too fragmentary to be of any epigraphical value. At the foot of the hill on the same side is another small ruined shrine evidently belonging to the same period as the one just mentioned. Although hopelessly ruined, it is of interest, as the south wall of the entrance hall is covered with inscriptions in a good state of preservation. The four pillars supporting the roof of the hall are unusual in a temple of this kind, as they are round monolithic columns circular in plan instead of square as we usually find in Hindu temples of the middle ages. The columns carry bracket capitals of the usual kind and these again support the cross beams of the roof. Lakshmi again appears over the doorways. Here too, treasure-seekers have done their best to destroy the ground floor and foundations, and the inscriptions alone are now worth preserving. Before these can be copied, the mass of debris and cactus on this side of the shrine will have to be removed. When this is done and the inscriptions copied and deciphered, we shall be able to decide whether this ruined shrine is worth preserving from further decay at Government expense.

I fear it would be useless to carry out any excavation work on the summit of the hill, where the old Buddhist site is located, as the treasure-seekers appear to have done their work only too well. In the circumstances related above, I do not think any subvention by Government is necessary, except with regard to the ruined shrine containing the inscriptions, and this structure is certainly worth a careful examination at the hands of the Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy.

(91) *Attirāla*.—A village four miles north-north-east of Razampeta Railway Station. The only building here of any archaeological interest is the ruined and deserted temple of Paraśurāma. On inquiry on the spot I was informed that it belongs to Government and is no longer in use as a place of worship. The place is considered one of great sanctity, as being the locality where Paraśurāma was freed from the sin of matricide. The story of Paraśurāma so far as it relates to this particular spot is as follows :—“Jāmadagni, the son of Rīchika, having married Renukā, conducted the princess to his hermitage, and she was contented to partake in his ascetic life. They had four sons, and then a fifth, who was Jāmadagnya (Paraśurāma), the last, but not the least, of the brethren. Once when her sons were absent gathering the fruits on which they fed, Renukā, who was exact in the discharge of all her duties, went forth to bathe. On her way to the stream, she beheld Chitraratha, the Prince of Mritikāvati, with a garland of lotuses on his neck, sporting with his queen in the water, and she felt envious of their felicity. Defiled by unworthy thoughts wetted, but not purified by the stream, she returned disquieted to the hermitage. Beholding her fallen from perfection, and shorn of the lustre of her sanctity, Jāmadagni reproved her, and was exceedingly wroth. Upon this, her sons came from the wood, and each as he entered was successively commanded by his father to put his mother to death; but amazed and influenced by natural affection, neither of them made reply; therefore Jāmadagni cursed them, and they became idiots. Lastly Rāmā returned to the hermitage, when the mighty and holy Jāmadagni said to him, ‘kill thy mother, who has sinned; and do it without repining.’ Rāmā accordingly took up his axe (this was the Paraśu or axe, which Siva had given him) and struck off his mother’s head; whereupon the wroth of Jāmadagni was assuaged, and, pleased with his son, said: ‘Since thou hast obeyed my commands, and done what was hard to be performed, demand from me whatever blessing thou wilt, and thy desires shall be fulfilled.’ Rāmā begged these boons: the restoration of his mother to life, with forgetfulness of having been slain, and purification from all defilement; the return of his brothers to their natural condition; and for himself, invincibility in single combat, and length of days. All these his father bestowed.”*

Originally, the sanctum of this temple enshrined a large image (almost life size) of Paraśurāma, executed in a light buff coloured stone. He is depicted as “standing to attention” with a drawn sword in his right hand. Unlike most Hindu images, the sculpture is in the “round.” The statue was removed from the sanctum by treasure-seekers and has since been set up in front of the sanctum entrance and buried in the floor up to the knees. This would seem to indicate that the lower portion of the figure is missing, together with the pedestal on which the image must have originally stood. No doubt, if a careful search were made amongst the debris inside the shrine chamber and the pillared hall in front of it, these missing portions of the image would come to light, and it is possible that the base or pedestal may be inscribed. The sanctum is almost square in plan and faces due west. The lower portion, up to the cornice, is built of stone and decorated with well-carved mythological figures, diminutive pilasters, and ornamental mouldings. The small tower above this is built of brick originally plastered and decorated with stucco figures. Instead of being crowned with a dome-shaped canopy-like ornament with a high metal finial as we usually find in ancient Hindu temples of Southern India, the summit of the roof takes the form of a small Buddhist Chaitya, or Assembly Hall, with the usual waggon-headed roof and apsidal end. This particular type of roof is well exemplified in some of the monolithic temples at Māmallapuram (sometimes called Māhabalipuram). In front of the shrine is a fairly large pillared hall with a low flat roof supported by 20 stone pillars with plain bracket capitals. In plan these pillars are circular, and the shafts are round from base to cap and free from all ornament. Although they do not appear to taper towards the top to any perceptible degree, they are nevertheless true columns, and almost classical in appearance in spite of their want of proportion. This pillared hall is continued round the outside of the shrine chamber so as to form a procession path. As this portion, like the hall in front, is covered in with a low flat roof, the interior is very dark and gloomy, the only entrance being a small doorway in the wall on the south side of the hall. The wall surfaces of the hall and circumambulatory passage around the sanctum are free from all ornament. But for a small single window in the gable end of the miniature chaitya which crowns the roof, the interior of the sanctum would be in total darkness. It is quite obvious that the hall and passage were added to the building after the main shrine was erected, but how long after it is impossible to say. This addition is an unfortunate one, and has ruined the structure from an architectural point of view by obstructing from view the excellent sculpture and mouldings on the exterior walls of the sanctum. The flat roof over the hall and passage, and the ground all round the building, are covered in cactus, big trees and rank jungle growth, so much so, that it is impossible to examine the exterior of the building. Here and there, just below the cornice, one may catch a glimpse of well-carved stone figures, sufficient to show how very necessary it is that the site should be cleared of jungle and debris. The interior of the building too, is choked up here and there with silt and rubbish carried in by the rain through a gap in the west wall of the hall. To add to all this, treasure-seekers have torn up the floors of the hall and sanctum. Until the rank vegetation has been removed from the

* Wilkin’s Hindu Mythology, pages 165 and 166.

building and compound, and the silt and rubbish removed from the interior of the building, it is impossible to determine what steps are to be taken to preserve this valuable monument from further decay. When the above suggestions have been carried out, I propose to visit the building again and decide what repairs are required. As it was raining hard the day I visited the temple, I was unable to take any photographs of this interesting old monument.

On the exterior face of the south wall of the pillared hall in front of the shrine there are five inscriptions, and on two detached stones planted in the ground on the south side of the dilapidated entrance into the temple enclosure there are two more. An account of these inscriptions is given in the report of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy for the year 1911-1912, page 34.

(92) *Vontimitta*.—This village is about 8 miles south-east of Siddhavattam town and has a Railway Station on the Madras-Guntakal Line. The only ancient monument here of any archaeological interest is the Vaishnava Temple of Kōdanda Rāmaswāmi (No. 169 of the List of Ancient Monuments, dated 1910). The most important of the inscriptions belonging to this temple are mentioned on page 35 of the Report of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy. From an architectural point of view, the large pillared hall or mandapa attached to the front of the shrine, and the lofty gateway in front of this on the east side, are the only features of any importance. Both of these structures have been seriously disfigured by multitudinous coatings of whitewash which have done much to ruin the appearance of the sculptures. The condition of the gateway is serious, as some of the pillars and most of the stone beams and roof slabs supporting the lofty brick tower over the entrance are very badly cracked. The enclosure has three entrances of the usual kind surmounted with brick towers crowned with waggon-headed roofs. The latter portion of all three towers require replastering after the vegetation has been removed in order to save the exposed brickwork from further decay. When the necessary scaffolding has been erected for this work, the towers can be properly examined and all large cracks and holes filled up with properly coloured mortar so as to exclude rain water and further growth of vegetation as much as possible. No attempt to repair the dilapidated stucco figures should be made. I need hardly add that, when replastering the roofs of these towers, the plaster should be toned down in colour so as to be in keeping with the old brickwork.

Siddhavattam
Taluk.

The old Gopāl Svāmi Temple, the two caves, the ancient mandapa, and the Nāgakals, mentioned on page 130, Vol. I of Sewell's List, as existing at or near Vontimitta, are not of the slightest archaeological interest and their existence is not worth recording.

On no account should any repairs be carried out at Government expense to the small Hanuman shrine opposite the main entrance into the Kōdanda Rama Temple, as this little shrine is of no architectural or historical interest.

(93) *Shepherd's Shrine*.—About 2 miles to the east of Vontimitta, and about 2 furlongs to the north of the main road to Ouddapah, situated in a large patch of scrub jungle is a somewhat uncommon and interesting little shrine which is used as place of worship by the local shepherds who pasture their flocks and herds on this common; and apparently the structure was erected in memory of some important individual belonging to this humble community. The shrine takes the form of a small rectangular dolmen about 4 feet square and 2 feet in height, composed of roughly hewn slabs of stone for the side walls and roof. This box-like cell faces the east, and on this side, a small entrance 1 foot in width has been left. The interior appears to have been paved with rough stone slabs and contains a small quantity of that fine red earth, that one invariably finds in the old Dravidian cell-tombs. From the nature of the construction and the presence of the fine red earth it is probable that the cell was originally a tomb which has been converted into a shrine at a later date. It contains nothing except the earth mentioned above; but surrounding it on the east side are a number of sculptured memorial stones planted in the ground in an upright position. There are six of these carved stones, and one plain stone measuring 3' 7" high and 1' 0" in width bearing a Telugu inscription. Like most memorial stones, the carved surface of the stone is divided up into several panels containing bas-relief sculpture representing different subjects; usually these are representations of warriors, mounted or unmounted, accompanied with their wives. But here, with two or three exceptions, all the panels are filled with portraits of bulls, or cows with calves, a brief description of which is inscribed over most of these portraits recording the colour of the animal or the size of its head or horns. One of the largest stones (3' 8" × 3' 0" × 3") contains a well executed bas-relief sculpture representing a big handsome bull with three human figures in the act of worshipping it. It is possible that this particular bull represents Nandi. Just below the sculpture is a modern inscription, apparently recording the name of some visitor to the shrine. Another stone (3' 0" × 2' 0" × 3") divided up into three panels, contains a representation of Krishna playing on his flute flanked by two bulls. The centre panel contains a conventional tree flanked by two cows with calves; whilst the lowest panel represents a procession of three bulls or cows. Perhaps the most interesting stone of all, is the one standing alongside of the front or east side of the shrine. Like the two just described, the carved surface is divided up into three compartments. The upper panel contains the figures of a black-buck and two cows, the one in the centre being accompanied with a calf. In the middle of the centre panel is the figure of some deity with four arms riding on a galloping or prancing steed flanked by two human figures, one of which holds the horse's bridle and appears to be attempting to guide the animal through a

small arched entrance, whilst the other figure holds a long club in his left hand and is depicted as waving the right hand as though bidding adieu to the departing deity who holds a trident, sword, umbrella and a rattle in each of his four hands. Had the deity been depicted as riding on a bull instead of a horse, we might have felt certain that it was intended to represent Siva. From the attitudes of the attendant figures, and the vahan or vehicle of the deity being represented as a horse, the mounted figure would appear to represent the deified hero to whom the memorial was erected. All the larger stones have the sun and the moon carved on the upper portion of the stone just above the top panel. Most of the panels are inscribed in Telugu characters of no great antiquity, as one of my peons was able to read some of the words, apparently without much difficulty. The rest of the stones contain panels representing cows or bulls, chiefly the former. One side of the little entrance into the shrine cell is also decorated with a couple of roughly executed bulls in two separate panels. This quaint little temple is surrounded by a wall composed of large slabs of undressed stone planted in the ground in an upright position. This small enclosure is 19 feet long and 11 feet wide and has two small entrances on the east and south sides respectively. About 108 feet due east of the enclosure, two big stones about 7 feet high and 6 feet apart have been set up so as to form an approach to the sacred spot from the east. There is a small tree growing beside the shrine inside the enclosure. From the size and position of this tree and the nature of the inscriptions on the memorial stones, one is led to believe that this quaint monument cannot be of any great antiquity.

Apparently, nothing is known about the history of the shrine and the villagers of Vontimitta do not appear even to know of its existence. I discovered it quite accidentally whilst taking a walk through the jungle. As there is no village situated near the shrine and no pathways pass it, its exact locality is a little difficult to describe, but if the instructions given above concerning its situation are followed, there should be no difficulty in finding the spot.

TANJORE DISTRICT.

Kumbakōnam
town.

(94) *Kumbakōnam*.—Kumbakōnam contains a number of large and ancient temples which are briefly described in the *Tanjore Gazetteer*, pages 217 and 218. Although some of the inner shrines and buildings date back to the time of the Chōlas, the lofty gōpurams or gateways and enclosure walls, together with a number of additional attendant shrines and mandapas are obviously of a much later date and are probably not earlier than the 17th century.

(1) *Sārāṅapānisvāmi temple*.—(Vaishnavite temple). The gōpuram or gateway of this temple is a particularly lofty structure, nearly 150 feet in height consisting of eleven storeys built of brick and ornamented with stucco figures, the ground floor or base being built of stone to carry the vast weight above. With the exception of its great height, it is much the same as many others here and calls for no special remarks. As the wooden floors or landings inside this lofty tower were seriously decayed and in danger of collapsing, an agreement was entered into between Government and the trustees of the temple in January 1912 to save the structure from further ruin. According to this agreement, which refers to the main gateway or gōpuram only, the trustees agreed to contribute Rs. 3,200 towards the repairs. In consideration of the trustees performing the above conditions, Government has agreed to pay the rest of the expenses which may be incurred in connection with the preservation of the tower for the time being. The work of repairs is now in progress and should be completed before the end of the year. The sum of Rs. 3,000 has been provided for this work in the budget grant for archæological works to be undertaken during 1912-13. (Appendix to G.O. No. 471 W., dated 28th March 1912.) When these repairs are finished, no further monetary assistance by Government is necessary as the trustees of the temple have ample funds to keep the structure in a good state of repair.

(2) *Srī Nāgēśvarasvāmi temple*.—Protected by Government in 1912. The trustees agreed to pay Rs. 440 towards repairs. Government, in consideration of the trustees performing the above conditions, agreed to pay all expenses which may be incurred in connection with the preservation work for the time being. The sum of Rs. 970 was allotted for this work in the grant for Archæological works to be undertaken during 1912-13 and the work is now in progress. The chief item in the estimate is repairs to the compound wall, a work which should have been left to the temple authorities to carry out themselves, as the wall is of no architectural or historical interest. Moreover, as the base of the wall outside, along the main road, has to do duty as a drain for surface water, the good work now being carried out in renewing the decayed brick work all along the base of the wall will prove so much time and money wasted unless proper drainage for the main road is provided in the near future. When the repairs now in progress are completed, no further subvention by Government is necessary, as the temple authorities are in a position to maintain the temple and enclosure in good order themselves.

(3) *Kumbhēśvarasvāmi temple*.—This is the most sacred of the Saivite temples in Kumbakōnam. A covered street, 330 feet in length and 15 feet in width, with shops on either side, leads up to it. It has undergone considerable alteration, and additions have been made since the original shrine was built and it is of no particular architectural interest and no subvention by Government is necessary, as it is a particularly wealthy temple with ample funds for maintaining the numerous buildings belonging to it in good order.

(4) *Bānapurīśvarasvāmi temple*.—This temple has been protected and an agreement between Government and the trustees entered into. The sum of Rs. 900 was allotted in the grant for Archaeological works to be undertaken during 1912-13. It contains inscriptions, but otherwise, it is of no particular interest, and when the repairs now in progress are finished, no further subvention by Government is necessary.

(5) *Chakarāpanīśvāmi temple*.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 300 was signed for repairing the plaster figures on the tower, Rs. 30 of this amount being contributed by the temple authorities. Considering that the trustees of this temple are now engaged in rebuilding a portion of the inner shrine on a very expensive scale, it is obvious that they have sufficient funds to maintain the building in good order without any assistance from Government. In the circumstances, the estimate should be cancelled and no repairs should be carried out at Government expense as the temple and gōpuram in question are of no particular architectural interest, and are certainly not worth repairing at public expense. In the temple is an interesting brass statue of one of the Tanjore Rājās holding a lamp for the God, Chakrapāni, a form of Vishnu.

(6) *Mahāmākhān tank*.—This is a very fine revetted reservoir surrounded by numerous little mandapas and shrines gaudily painted in the typical Southern India style. The principal mandapa is on the north side of the tank and contains some interesting sculptures. This tank is the centre of the very important Mahāmākhān festival in honour of Kumbhēśvarasvāmi, which takes place once in 12 years and people flock to it from all parts of Southern India. It is kept in good order by the trustees and no subvention by Government is necessary.

(7) *Rāmasvāmi temple*.—The chief point of interest about this temple is the large pillared hall or mandapa in front of the shrine, which contains a number of well-carved pillars. Most of the sculptures have been spoilt by liberal applications of oil, otherwise they are in good condition, and the temple is well worth a visit. It appeared in good condition but I was informed that water percolates through the roof of the large mandapa during the rains. As this temple has been protected and an agreement entered into between Government and the trustees, the estimate sanctioned for making the roof watertight with new concrete and cement, where necessary, may be carried out. No amount has been allotted in the grant for Archaeological works to be undertaken during 1912-13; so this work forms part of the programme for 1913-14.

(8) *Malikārjūnasvāmi temple*.—This temple is of no architectural value and no subvention by Government is necessary.

(9) *Kāśivīśvānāthasvāmi temple*.—Although of no architectural beauty, the construction of this temple is interesting and contains some excellent brick work, the pillars and even the bracket capitals being executed in this material. The vaulted roofs over the pillared halls in front of the shrine are in a leaky condition and are worth the small expense of replastering them here and there outside in order to save the interior from further decay. If the trustees are unable to carry out this work at their own cost, I would suggest that the work be done at Government expense, otherwise these brick roofs will fall in later on, if left in their present condition. Although brick buildings of this type are common enough in this district and in all probability are not earlier than the 17th century, we have here a good example of this particular style, conveniently situated and accessible to Europeans and unorthodox Hindus.

(10) *Sōmēśvarasvāmi temple*.—This temple is not of sufficient architectural or historical interest to justify any subvention by Government.

(95) *Swāmīnāthasvāmi temple*.—This temple is situated at the village of Swāmimalai, about four miles from Kumbakōnam. It has been so extensively repaired and modernised that it ceases to be of any architectural interest. The car belonging to this temple, although quite modern, is a very beautiful one, built of carved wood overlaid with silver plates. It was built about five years ago at a cost of Rs. 30,000, and stands about 25 feet high.

(96) *Karkatēśvarasvāmi temple*.—Situated at the village of Tiruvisanallūr, about three miles from Tiruvadamardūr railway station. An estimate amounting to Rs. 670 for repairs to this temple was prepared and approved by the late Manager of this office whilst officiating for the Superintendent in September 1910. Fortunately, no repairs have been carried out at Government expense, as the building is a worthless structure from an architectural point of view and apparently it contains no inscriptions. In the circumstances, the estimate should be cancelled, as no subvention on the part of Government is necessary now or in the future.

(97) *Sivayōganāthasvāmi temple*.—This temple is also situated at Tiruvisanallūr. It contains inscriptions which, I understand, have been copied. I was informed that this temple was the property of the late Mahārāni of Tanjore. No subvention by Government is necessary as the temple is of no architectural value.

(98) *Kampaharēśvara temple*.—Situated at Tirubhuvanam, a village near Tiruvadamardūr. It contains inscriptions which I understand have been copied; otherwise it is of no particular interest and no subvention by Government is necessary.

(99) *Mahalingasvāmi temple*.—Situated at Tiruvadamardūr, close to the railway station. This is a large temple and a very wealthy one. Beyond the inscriptions which it contains and which the trustees have promised to take care of, it calls for no remarks, as it is of no particular architectural interest and no subvention by Government is necessary.

(100) *Airāvātēśvara temple*.—This is a well-built stone temple situated at Dārāsaram, a suburb of Kumbakōnam. I was informed that it belonged to the late Mahārāni of Tanjore. The sanctum tower is now being repainted, but the work has been stopped pending a settlement of the claims to the temple now put forth by certain parties owing to the death of the Mahārāni. A large portion of the pillared cloister which surrounds the temple has been dismantled. When the dispute as to the legal ownership of the temple has been decided, the trustees should be approached and requested to cease to allow any further vandalism of this kind. This temple and the Amman shrine close to it are interesting monuments well worth saving from decay in spite of the alterations and repairs which they have undergone from time to time. At present, it is not possible to say whether any subvention by Government is necessary; this point can only be settled when we know who the new owner is to be and what funds will be available in the future for maintaining the temple in good repair.

(101) *Svētavināyagas vāmi temple*.—At Tiruvalanjuli, a village two miles from Dārāsaram railway station. It contains inscriptions, but otherwise it is of no particular interest from an archæological point of view. The carved perforated screen fixed in the front entrance into the sanctum which enshrines an image of Ganēsa, is a fine piece of stone-carving, and some of the small statues placed in the niches in the exterior walls of the shrine are also interesting. Just outside the main entrance is a large roughly carved figure of a standing Buddha. The lower portion is partly buried underground. The workmanship is too crude to justify the expense of removing this to the Museum, but it appears to be a very old image and is not without interest. The few repairs that are necessary in order to save the temple and gateway from further decay should be carried out by the trustees, as these buildings are not of sufficient architectural interest to justify any subvention by Government.

(102) *Danapūrēśvara and Saktivanēśvara temples*.—These two temples are situated at Pattisvaram, village $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Dārāsaram railway station. They contain inscriptions, but otherwise they are of no particular archæological value and no subvention by Government is required.

(103) *Bālakanātha temple*.—Situated at Tiruvāpādi, a village, 8 miles north of Āduthorai railway station. It contains inscriptions, otherwise it is of no archæological interest and no subvention by Government is necessary.

(104) *Āpathasahāyēśvara temple*.—Situated close to Āduthorai railway station. It contains inscriptions, but is of no architectural value and no subvention by Government is required.

(105) *Fort and Siva temple at Pandanallur*.—A village six miles from Kuttālam railway station. The fort is of no interest and nothing is known concerning its history. The Siva temple contains some very fine metal images of Siva and a few inscriptions. A small Vishnu temple close by also contains a number of inscriptions on the exterior walls and plinth mouldings of the sanctum. With these exceptions, the ruined fort and temples here are of no interest to this department.

(106) *Pallavanāthasvāmi temple*.—At Tirupalathurai, a village, half a mile from Pāpanāsam railway station, contains inscriptions and an old granary in the enclosure; otherwise it is of no interest and no subvention by Government is necessary.

(107) *Kalyānasundarēśvarasvāmi temple*.—At Nallūr, a village three miles east of Pāpanāsam railway station. It contains some handsome copper images and inscriptions; otherwise it is of no archæological interest and no subvention by government is required.

(108) *Vēdapurēśvara temple*.—At Tirukalithattai, a village near Tiruvadamārūdūr. With the exception of the inscriptions and small stone images in the niches in the exterior walls of the sanctum, this temple is of no archæological interest. In order to save the inscriptions, the roof over the shrine only should be made watertight with concrete and cement after the brick debris on top and the vegetation have been removed. The north-east angle of the shrine should be repacked and the open joints along the cornice grouted with cement. Proper drainage should be provided after the ground has been excavated all round the base of the shrine down to the original plinth line, for here, there are inscriptions which are covered up with earth. An estimate amounting to Rs. 700 was sanctioned in 1910, but up till now, no funds have been allotted. The estimate should be revised and should contain only the items mentioned above and it should be strictly understood that the repairs are to be confined to the shrine chamber only. The rest of the temple is a later addition and of no interest. The only object of these repairs is to save the inscribed stones of the sanctum walls from falling out of position and getting lost, otherwise no subvention by Government would be necessary, as the structure is quite worthless from an architectural point of view.

(109) *Panchanādhēśvarasvāmi temple at Tiruvādi*.—The town of Tiruvādi is situated 7 miles north by west of Tanjore. The temple is described in the *Tanjore Gazetteer*, pages 276 to 278. It contains a number of interesting and valuable inscriptions which have already been copied and deciphered. A few of the sculptures and pillars are also interesting. Architecturally, it is much the same as the rest of the large temples in this district and calls for no special remarks. Since the temple is a particularly wealthy one, the temple authorities are in a position to maintain it in good order without any assistance from Government. What repairs are now required, have already been pointed out to the authorities who have given a verbal promise to execute them.

(110) *Grīthapurisvara temple*.—At Tillastanam, a village one mile west of Tiruvādi. With the exception of the inscriptions on the walls of the sanctum and main entrance into the shrine, the temple is of no archæological interest and no subvention by Government is necessary. The building has been protected and an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,850 was prepared. Both the agreement and the estimate should be cancelled and the sum of Rs. 400 allotted in the grant for archæological works to be undertaken during 1912-13 should be re-appropriated and used for some really necessary work where sufficient funds have not already been provided.

(111) *Vyāgrapurisvara temple at Perumbuliyūr*.—This village is close to Tiruvādi and is surrounded by paddy fields and swamps and is very difficult of approach. The sanctum of the temple contains a few inscriptions which have already been copied, otherwise the temple is of no archæological interest and no subvention by Government is necessary now or in the future.

(112) *The Small Fort, Tanjore*.—The erection of both the small and large forts at Tanjore has been ascribed to the Nāyak dynasty, that of the smaller to the first Nāyak, Sēvappa, and that of the larger to the last of the line, Vijaya Rāghava Nāyak, who died in 1673. With the exception of a solitary bastion on the east side of the large fort, on which reposes a very large ancient iron cannon, nearly 30 feet long and over 3 feet in diameter; practically nothing remains of the large fort except the mounds of earth which were originally encased in masonry retaining walls. The smaller fort lies to the south-west of the larger one, and adjoins it only at that corner. It has been selected for conservation by Government on account of its historical interest and is in a very fair state of preservation. Considerable funds have already been spent in carrying out repairs to the walls and the work is still in progress. The small fort consists of two lines of fortifications faced by a deep moat. The first line is an escarpment protected above by a loop-holed brick parapet wall. The second line consists of massive ramparts with embrasures for modern guns all round. Between these two lines of fortifications is a roadway which extends almost all round the fort. When the repairs now in progress are finished, this road should be cleared of earth and debris, the vegetation removed and proper drainage provided. At present, it is difficult for visitors to drive round owing to the many obstructions. Behind the ramparts is the terreplein or platform on which the guns were mounted. This should be cleared of jungle growth and rank vegetation, and proper provision for drainage provided. The tops of the retaining walls of the ramparts should be filled up with earth, where necessary, and properly sloped for drainage. With the exception of a small portion of the back wall of the terreplein near the east entrance into the fort, the ramparts are in good order. As so much has already been done to preserve the ramparts from further decay, it seems a pity not to complete the work by repairing this small portion near the main entrance. I would suggest that this be done in order that visitors may have the pleasure of a walk round the ramparts and enjoy the many fine views of the great temple and the town which may be obtained from this elevated position. There is still a great deal of vegetation growing in the walls of the fort in spite of the provision of two men specially appointed to prevent this. Before these men can be expected successfully to keep down this growth, a special gang of coolies will be required to assist them. In many cases the roots have penetrated so deeply into the walls, that it would be impossible to remove them without dismantling and rebuilding large portions of the masonry. This should be avoided, for once we commence a work of this kind, there will be no end to the expenditure. It should be remembered that the fort is only being repaired on account of its historical value, for it certainly cannot boast of any architectural features of interest. If it were not for the damage the vegetation causes, I would suggest leaving it by all means, as it adds greatly to the picturesque appearance of the old walls. In the case of the escarpment wall, which has gone almost too far to justify any serious attempt at removing vegetation, no attempt should be made in this direction as it is bound to prove a failure and a very expensive one at that. In its present condition, with the warm colouring of the old brickwork and bright greens here and there, it is quite the most picturesque portion of the fort, and I would suggest that it be left as it is when the present repairs are completed.

(113) *The Great Temple, Tanjore*.—This famous temple stands inside the small fort just alluded to. It is dedicated to Brihatisvara, a form of Siva, and was founded by Rājārāja I. (985-1013 A.D.). A short but interesting description of it will be found in the *Tanjore Gazetteer*, pages 269 to 271. It has also been described by Fergusson and Dr. Burnell, the latter says in his pamphlet, "*The Great Temple of Tanjore*": "This temple is really the most remarkable of all the temples in the extreme south of India; is one of the oldest; and as it has been preserved with little alteration, if not, perhaps, the largest, it is the best specimen of the style of architecture peculiar to India, south of Madras."

"This style arose under the Chola (or Tanjore) kings in the 11th century A.D., when nearly all the great temples of Siva in Southern India were built, and it continued in use in the 12th and 13th centuries, during which the great temples of Vishnu were erected. Up to the beginning of the 16th century, these temples remained almost unchanged, but at that time all Southern India became subject to the kings of Vijayanagar, and one of these, named Krishnarāya (1509-30) rebuilt or added to most of the great temples of the south. The chief feature of the architecture of this later period is the construction of the enormous gōpurams or gateways which are so conspicuous at Conjeeveram, Chidambaram and Srirangam. They do not form part of the original style, but were intended as fortifications to protect the shrines from foreign invaders, and certain plunder and desecration, as the Hindus first discovered on the Mohammedan invasion of 1310 A.D."

It is certainly one of the most beautiful and effective of all Dravidian temples. The small Subrahmanya or Kartikkēya temple in the north-west corner of the enclosure is a perfect gem of carved stone work, but unfortunately the structure has been spoilt by the clumsy addition of an uninteresting mandapa that has nothing whatever to do with the original building. The carved stone figures and ornamental pilasters and mouldings are much superior to any of the decorative work on the big temple. The upper portion above the ornamental cornice appears to be chiefly constructed of brick and plaster as we usually find in temples of this style. It is probably considerably later than the great temple. The rest of the attendant shrines, mandapas and cloisters call for no special remarks, although all are interesting. The huge monolithic image of Nandi, facing the entrance into the big temple, is a poor work of art and is only remarkable on account of its size.

The inner gōpuram or gateway is very fine and of good proportion and was probably erected at the same time as the temple itself. The first gōpuram is obviously much later than the second or inner one, as it is much higher and of the usual type. However, it is a fine lofty structure well worth saving from further decay, and unless steps are taken at once to preserve it, we may shortly find its condition serious indeed. All the numerous wooden landings inside the tower have perished long ago and it is now a mere shell without any cross supports. A considerable amount of water percolates through the waggon-headed roof which crowns the summit of the tower. Vegetation has displaced many of the stones and destroyed much of the brickwork. The whole tower requires to be thoroughly overhauled; all vegetation should be removed, and the decayed brickwork should be made water-tight, where necessary, with good sound cement mortar properly coloured to match the old material. Owing to the recent death of the Mahārani of Tanjore, the present ownership of the great temple is in dispute, and I was informed that in all probability no funds will be forthcoming in the future for the upkeep of the temple or for carrying out the very necessary repairs mentioned above. I understand that those now in charge would have no objection to Government taking over the building, provided they be allowed to continue to conduct their religious ceremonies, etc., in their present fashion and without any interference on the part of Government. There would, of course, be no objection to this, but a proper agreement would have to be entered into before any repairs are undertaken at Government expense. Considering the importance of this temple from an historical and architectural point of view, we should be fortunate indeed in getting so splendid an example of Dravidian architecture on our list of monuments to be conserved by Government, and we could thus prevent any more modern additions or disfigurement in the future. With the exception of the gōpuram just mentioned, no repairs are required; so the matter will not be an expensive one, should the temple eventually become a monument to be maintained in good order by Government.

(114) *The Palace Buildings, Tanjore.*—In G.O. No. 198 W., dated the 3rd February 1912, the following buildings in the Tanjore Palace have been selected for conservation at Government expense:—

(1) *Saṅgīta Mahāl.*—This is said to be a miniature of the surviving court of Tirumala Nāyak's Palace at Madura. It has been repaired and is in a fair state of preservation.

(2) *Marāṭhā's Durbar Hall.*—A brightly coloured hall with a pillared roof. It contains a number of large portrait pictures of the Marāṭhā Rājās. These pictures are interesting historically, but as works of art they are failures. It is in good order, no repairs are necessary.

(3) *Nayak's Durbar Hall.*—This building is also known as the "Statue Hall" on account of the very fine marble statue of Sarabhōji which it contains. The dilapidated verandah with a thatched roof erected in front of the facade should be removed. The multifoil arched openings between the pillars should be filled in with glazed fan-lights with teakwood frames and mullions. From the teakwood beams carrying the lights, well-made cloth-bound "chicks" should be attached, so that these may be lowered during the rains or at other times when it is found desirable to close the open spaces between the pillars. I have given the Overseer in charge of the repairs to these buildings a rough sketch showing the form these fan-lights should take. As there is a watchman to look after this building, it is quite unnecessary to close in the whole of the facade, and thus destroy its original character. With the exception of the statue and a fine bronze bust of Lord Nelson, presented to Sarabhōji by the Hon'ble Anne Seymour Damer, whose work it is, the building contains nothing of any particular value or historical interest. The few pictures are very poor works of arts, the portraits of the Rājās' favourite dogs being in the same style as that adopted by the village signboard-painter at home.

The broken roofline and cornice over the northern part of the hall should be replastered, where necessary, in order to save the exposed brickwork here from further decay. A small brick and plaster parapet wall along the roof at this point would also be an advantage and appears necessary.

(4) *The Arsenal.*—The condition of this building is serious. It is cracked from top to bottom, apparently due to settlement. The first thing to do here is to provide proper drainage all round; secondly, the proposed new brickwork between the arches of the ground-floor should be carried out. If these precautions are found insufficient, the exterior walls will have to be buttressed up to prevent the structure from falling. The big cracks inside the building should be pasted over with some thick brown paper so as to ascertain if the cracks are getting larger.

It is possible the settlement may cease, if proper drainage is provided. I pointed out to the Overseer on the spot where this is required. The trees growing near the building should also be cut down, as their roots may prove harmful to the foundations.

(5) *The Clock Tower*.—It has been repaired and is in good order. The lightning conductor should be repaired where the tape is broken.

(6) *Krishnavilās Tank and Pavilion*.—Plaster repairs are required to the retaining walls of the tank. The tiled roof of the wooden pavilion requires attention, as some of the tiles are out of place and the rain gets into the building. The tiles should be re-set and renewed, where necessary.

(7) *Jeratkhana*.—Provide wire-netting to the windows to keep out the bats. The roof should be examined to see if any repairs are required outside.

(8) *Mottagōpuram*.—Petty plaster repairs are good enough for this building, as it is of no particular interest.

(9) *Two-domed Halls*.—These are on the west of the Sangita Mahal. They are of no particular interest and call for no remarks.

(115) *The Schwartz Church and Memorial*.—The church containing the memorial stands in the north-east corner of the small fort close to the big tank. It was founded in 1779 by Schwartz, who resided principally in Tanjore from 1778 until his death at the age of seventy-two in 1796. The wire-netting over the openings above the windows should be renewed, where necessary, to keep out bats. The interior of the roof is badly cracked from end to end. It should be grouted, plastered and whitewashed. The exterior of the roof should be examined and repaired, if necessary. The memorial tablet by the sculptor Flaxman, R.A., representing Sarabhōji's visit to Schwartz in November 1797, during his illness a few months before his death, is a very fine work of art that any church might be proud of. This church and memorial should be included in the list of ancient monuments as objects of historical interest.

(116) *Māyavaram*.—The old Siva temple here, known locally as Mayūranātha Svāmi temple, is of the usual type and calls for no remarks and no subvention by Government is necessary.

(117) *Villālarkōil Temple at Māyavaram*.—This building had been tentatively placed on the list of ancient monuments. It is of no architectural or historical interest and its existence is not worth recording. No subvention by Government is necessary.

(118) *Valuūr*.—The temple to Viratēsvara in this village, which is five miles south-west of Māyavaram, is of no architectural interest. It contains inscriptions and three particularly fine metal images of Viratēsvara, Bhikshāndavar, and a female figure representing the Mōhana Avatār of Vishnu. They are all very old and nothing is known concerning their history. They are made of an amalgam known as "Panchaloham," a mixture of the five metals—gold, silver, copper, brass and lead. But there appears to be a greater proportion of copper in their composition than anything else. The Viratēsvara image is 4 feet high including its pedestal and represents Siva dancing on the head of the elephant he has just killed. The skin of the elephant is shown spread out at the back of the figure and forms a background for the image. Siva is here represented with many arms, and holds numerous weapons in his hands. The statuette of Bhikshāndavar is 3' 6" high, including the little pedestal, on which the image stands. Siva is here represented as a nude beggar with four arms and the usual attributes which accompany this form. The little dwarf attendant and the deer are each 1 foot in height. It is one of the best images of its kind I have ever seen; the workmanship and modelling are superb.

The Mohana Avatār figure is 2' 9" high, including the small pedestal. It is a very fine work of art, but not up to the standard of the Bhikshāndavar figure. Needless to say, there is no possibility of obtaining these beautiful images for the museum, and it was with considerable difficulty that the temple authorities were persuaded to allow two of the images to be brought out of the sanctum into the light so that I might obtain photographs of them; for, as a rule, these gods are only brought out of their abode once a year at the big festival in the spring. They could not be induced to bring out Viratēsvara for my inspection; so I had to be content with seeing two modern copies of the same figure which they possess, one in plaster and the other a bronze repousse plaque attached to the base of the big stambha in front of the temple.

No subvention by Government is required

(119) *Tyāgarājāsvāmi Temple at Tiruvālūr*.—The only really remarkable features about this temple are the size of the courtyards, the height of the enclosure walls, and the lofty brick and plaster tower over the main entrance on the east side. It also possesses a very fine tank and a huge car; otherwise, there is nothing to distinguish it from the ordinary large temples found in almost every village in this district. The big gōpuram over the main gateway is a fine lofty structure, but its plaster figures are very poor works of art and appear modern and are gaudily painted in the usual style. Europeans are only allowed inside the first courtyard or enclosure. As the inner enclosure is surrounded by very high walls, there is nothing much to be seen from outside. As Fergusson has already pointed out, the nucleus here was a small village temple, a double shrine dedicated to Siva and his consort. At some subsequent period, it became sacred or rich, and a second or outer court was added with two gōpurams, higher than

the original one. Additions were again made at a later period, the whole being enclosed by a still larger courtyard, this time with five gōpurams, and several large shrines and mandapas. When the last addition was made, it was intended to endow the temple with one of those great halls which were considered indispensable in temples of the first class. Generally, they had, or were intended to have, 1,000 pillars; this one has less than 700, and only a few of these carry beams of any kind, as it was left unfinished. The irregular spacing of the gateways and the enormous extent of great blank wall space on all sides is most depressing, and as an artistic design, nothing could be worse. Architecturally, the temple is certainly not remarkable, and but for its size, it would probably not have attracted the attention it has done.

In G.O. No. 971, dated the 9th August 1912, Government approved of Mr. Rea's suggestion that this temple should be permanently included in the list of ancient monuments selected for conservation. As the temple is a very rich one, there is not the slightest necessity for Government to spend anything on repairs, neither is the building of sufficient architectural or historical interest to justify the expenditure of public funds in this direction, even if the trustees cannot, or will not, produce the necessary funds to maintain the building in good order. There is much vegetation about some of the smaller gōpurams, enclosure walls, attendant shrines, and mandapas. All this should be removed and the decayed brickwork replastered, where necessary, to keep out the wet and to prevent any further growth at these places. The temple authorities are well aware of this and know that the longer the repairs are delayed, the greater will be the decay and the cost of the work. I understand that the Civil Court will shortly sanction these very necessary repairs and compel the temple authorities to execute them from the various endowments. The temple is certainly well worth a visit, and should be recorded on the list as an ancient monument of interest. It also contains some defaced inscriptions of Rājārāja I. (985—1013 A.D.) and Rājēndra Chōla (1011—1044 A.D.) on the walls of the small shrine of Achālēsvara, which is the oldest part of the temple.

The famous car belonging to this temple is said to be one of the largest in the district. Whatever good woodcarvings it may have once possessed are now obliterated with multitudinous coatings of oil and dust, and like the temple, its most remarkable feature is its size. On the west side of the temple is a fine revetted tank covering over 18 acres; in the middle is a small island, on which stands a dilapidated shrine overgrown with picturesque vegetation.

(120) *Tirukkadaiyūr*.—Four miles north-west of Tranquebar. It contains a large Siva temple of the usual type. The lofty towers over the gateways are much decayed. Europeans are not allowed even into the first enclosure. From the little that may be seen from the main entrance, the temple does not appear to be of any particular architectural interest. The gōpurams are of the usual kind and call for no remarks. I was informed that it did not possess any images or inscriptions of archæological interest. In the *Tanjore Gazetteer*, page 232, it is stated that the temple has an income of Rs. 13,000 and is under the control of a manager appointed by the Dharmapuram math. No repairs are necessary at Government expense, as the building is not of sufficient architectural or historical interest to justify the expenditure. However, if the temple authorities have funds for the proper upkeep of the temple, they should be made to carry out the repairs promptly.

(121) *Tranquebar*.—A town situated on the coast 19 miles south-east of Māyavaram railway station. It was a very early Danish settlement, and once an important seaport and the head-quarters of the Collector.

It was in the days of Christian IV King of Denmark, that the Danes first turned their attention to the East Indies. In 1616, an East India Company was established, at which time circumstances were favourable to Danish enterprise, as the power of the Portuguese was on the decline. As there had been Danish sailors in the first Dutch expedition to the East Indies, so now Dutch sailors and merchants were quite ready to enter the service of the Danes, for we find a number of Dutch names amongst those who contributed to the establishment of the Danish East India Company. Amongst these we must particularly mention Roelant Crape, who was well acquainted with India and had doubtless been at the Court of Tanjore in his early youth, which induced him to draw the attention of Christian IV to that part of India. But the Danes had also an inducement to turn their eyes to the island of Ceylon. The King of Kandy, generally called the Emperor of Ceylon, had in former times called in the Dutch to help him against the Portuguese, and a Dutch merchant, Marcelis Boshouwers, had rendered him such signal services that he had created him Prince of Migomme and also made him an Admiral. In 1615 when the King of Kandy was again in difficulties, this Prince of Migomme was despatched to seek assistance for him from the Dutch, or from "some other nation." Boshouwers was unsuccessful in his aim, for the Dutch were not then in a position to be able to interfere with any advantage in the affairs of Ceylon. On hearing of the establishment of the Danish East India Company, he started for Denmark, where he arrived in November 1617, had an audience with the King at Frederiksborg and opened new prospects for the Company. Although it was true that Boshouwers was deputed by the King of Kandy to seek for help against the Portuguese, promising great trading advantages to the nation which should give assistance, he had not been provided with proper credentials, and when he found that these were necessary, he prepared them for himself; they were considered as authentic in Denmark, and a treaty for Aid and for Commerce was arranged between Christian IV and the King of Kandy in the year 1618, to last for seven years. The equipment of an East Indian fleet was now carried on with

all diligence. One ship, the *Oeresund*, started first with Roelant Crape on board in August 1618—it reached Ceylon in safety and informed the King of Kandy that assistance would soon follow. Unfortunately, Crape allowed himself to be persuaded by the King of Kandy into an imprudent declaration of hostilities against the Portuguese, by whom he was attacked on the coast of Coromandel. His ship was stranded, and he escaped with only thirteen men to the Nayak of Tanjore, who took him under his protection. Meanwhile, the fleet, under the command of Admiral Ove Gedde, had started about three months after Crape. This so-called fleet consisted of only two men-of-war, the *Elephant* and the *David*, contributed by the King, and three merchant ships contributed by the Company; the Admiral was but 24 years old, and though he had been a short time in the Dutch service, he knew as little about maritime affairs as he did of East India trade; however, what he wanted in experience, he made up in zeal and ability, so that even in this case, Christian IV proved that he knew how to choose his men. Gedde has been reproached with being over-severe, and that he thus embittered his inferiors and made the service, unendurable to them, but his detractors have not sufficiently considered the difficulty of the position in which he found himself. The King had been obliged to employ a number of Dutch, in order to secure experienced people as sailors and traders; but for commanders of the ships and troops he had chosen Danish nobles, as Ove Gedde, Niels Rosenkrands, Thyge Stygge and Erik Grubbe, on whom he could depend. It is therefore easy to understand how difficult it must have been to keep up any unanimity between the Danish nobles and the Dutch merchants, and as Boshouwers wished to play a very great part and could not get the upper hand over Gedde, he joined his Dutch compatriots, and caused the Admiral all kinds of trouble.

The ships, which had met at the Cape, were separated during the latter part of the voyage and Boshouwers, who was not with Gedde on board the *Elephant*, but on board the *David*, died; the Admiral arrived in Ceylon in May 1620, where he assembled his ships by degrees. There he heard of Crape's misfortune, of Boshouwers' death, and what was still worse, he found that the King of Kandy was not the powerful potentate they had supposed him to be in Denmark, but a weak man, who of late years had been so oppressed by the Portuguese that he was quite unable to pay the heavy sum for the Danish assistance, to which Boshouwers' Treaty obliged him, a document however which he declared to be invalid in every particular. Finding that there was nothing to be obtained, Gedde made use of the King of Kandy's great desire to win the Danes, to draw up a Treaty in 24 articles quite as advantageous as the Treaty of Boshouwers, and by which Trincomalee, which had not fallen into the possession of the Portuguese and which was a very important position, was formally ceded to the Danish Crown. After these arrangements had been made in August 1620, Gedde sailed away to the Coromandel Coast.

There Roelant Crape had been for some time maintained by the Raja of Tanjore, and had exerted himself greatly to the advantage of the East India Company and by acquiring possession of Tranquebar, had undeniably smoothed the way for Ove Gedde. The negotiations very nearly fell through owing to Crape's mistrust of Gedde, who was represented to him by the Dutch merchants as a hard and obstinate man. Crape therefore received Gedde with the greatest suspicion, and when the latter had come to Tanjore, and had himself opened communication with the Nayak, they worked for some time against one another to the detriment of their common cause; but as both were active men and zealous in their work (Crape afterwards did great service towards the foundation of the Danish trade in India and was raised by the King to the rank of a noble), it was not difficult for either of them to give way a little and lay their personal feelings aside for the public good. The Treaty was concluded in November 1620. It was advantageous for Danish trade and was lasting, while the more advantageous Treaty of Ceylon was never carried into execution. Immediately on the conclusion of the Treaty, Gedde began to lay the foundation of the Fortress of Dansborg at Tranquebar, to the erection of which the Nayak had consented, though without obliging himself to furnish either lime or stone. Crape received the highest appointment in the new colony. Henrik Hess was made Commandant of the Fortress, and the first Pastor of the Church in the Fort (of which Gedde laid the foundation before his departure) was Peder Sørensen Aale, who died some years afterwards in Tranquebar. Gedde went first to Ceylon, and on the last day of May 1621, sailed in his ship the *Elephant* for Europe, after spending about a year in India. The *Elephant* reached Copenhagen in March 1622, while the other man-of-war, the *David*, commanded by Niels Rosenkrands, which with Gedde's consent had left India before him, did not arrive till a month later. On his return from the East Indies, Gedde was appointed by the King as his Feudary (Governor) in Norway and in one of his districts (Fiefs) Numedalen, the important Königsberg silver mine was discovered in 1623. In 1642 he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Aggerhus Regiment, but still kept his fief; and in the beginning of the year 1645 he was made a member of Council and Admiral of the kingdom without however having any opportunity of distinguishing himself, as the Peace of Bromsebro was concluded that same year. It is remarkable that the youthful Admiral of the little Indian fleet should finally become an Imperial Admiral of Denmark. The above brief historical sketch of the founders of Tranquebar has been taken from "Fenger's History of the Tranquebar Mission", a very interesting little book. A remarkable and fortunate circumstance in Gedde's voyage is that he kept a very careful Diary of all that happened to him both at sea and in India; so we know for certain what actually took place and how it was that the Danes first came to settle in Tranquebar.

In an old ruined Siva temple within the fort, now too close to the waves to last much longer, there is an inscription of a Pandya King, Kulasēkhara, in which the town is called Sadanganpadi (*Tanjore Gasetteer*, page 236). The Tamil name for the place is Tarangambadi (the "wave village"); and so these early adventurers, hopeless of pronouncing the name in the vernacular, did their best and called it Tranquebar. The quaint old town is enclosed by a brick wall, the remains of a fortification. One enters the town through an imposing gateway decorated with the arms and insignia of the King of Denmark bearing the date 1792, with swords and cannon balls and other suggestions. Originally, the pediment on the front or west side of the gateway was ornamented with a large Danish Crown. This fell down many years ago and all trace of it is now lost, although some of the inhabitants of Tranquebar remember it quite well. The pediment on the east side is decorated with a large oval-shaped medallion bearing the letter C, and the figure 7, in the form of a monogram; attached to the lower portion of the mouldings encircling the monogram is a diminutive elephant; below this is the date 1792. I take it that the monogram stands for Christian VII, and the elephant represents Tranquebar as being attached to the Danish Crown. Originally, there was a small crown above the medallion, but this has almost disappeared, though its shape can still be made out. The sword and the pen crossed also occupy a prominent position in the decoration of the east face of the gateway. On the north side of the gateway is a ruined building with a small porch, which must have been a guard-room in the old days. The decayed pillars on the south side of the gateway show that here, also, there was once a small room or porch, probably for the use of the sentry on guard. The main street leads on to a little maidan, probably the old parade-ground of the garrison. On the north and west sides of this are large bungalows, the old residences of former officials. The east side of the maidan ends in a walled kind of pleasance with old stone seats, lapped by the sea waves at its base and now half-buried in the drifting sand of two centuries. On the south side is the little fortress, in which the building known as the Dansborg (Dan's Castle) is situated and which was founded by Ove Gedde in 1620, as already stated above. It is a quaint old structure built in the Gothic style and quite baronial in appearance in spite of modern restoration. It consists of a large central hall with two wings on the north and south sides respectively, and faces the sea. The roofs are vaulted and, with the exception of the ceiling over the central hall, are very low; in addition to this, the windows are small; so the general appearance of the interior is gloomy and depressing. An ornamental parapet wall above the cornice and numerous little turrets are the only decorative features of the exterior, which is plain and severe. The lofty watch tower above the central hall and the heavy fortified walls surrounding the building and its courtyard reflect the disturbed civic life of this little colony. The gloomy entrances, the ruined cells and guard-rooms, all tell their own history. No doubt, the Dansborg has undergone many changes and alterations since the days of Ove Gedde, and in all probability the two side wings and the little porticoes along the front were added at a later date. The entrance gateway into the fortress on the north side, bears the same monogram as that over the main gateway into the town which proves that this portion of the fortress is not earlier than the 18th century. Of recent years it has been extensively repaired by the Public Works department and converted into a travellers' bungalow. A wooden tablet bearing a curious monogram of Christian V of Denmark, dated 1677, which was formerly fixed in one of the rooms in the Dansborg, has now been removed to the Government Museum in Madras. This was done because the Dansborg was then in a dilapidated condition and there was no watchman to look after the place. Now that the building is in good order and in charge of the Public Works department, there seems no reason why this interesting old relic should not be set up in the Central Hall and restored to its original surroundings and old associations and thus add to the historical interest of the building. For some extraordinary reasons, the flight of steps which once led up to the roof and thence to the watch tower, where a splendid view of the sea and the surrounding country may be obtained, has been removed, so that it is impossible for visitors to enjoy this portion of the building. This approach should be restored so that the roof and tower may be made use of.

It was in 1624 when the fort became the property of the King of Denmark, to whom the Company owed money, and remained in his possession till 1845, when it was ceded to the English East India Company.

In 1706, the first Protestant Mission in India was started at Tranquebar, and many interesting relics of earlier Christianity may still be seen in this old-world town. The present new Jerusalem church was built in 1717 by the missionary Ziegenbalg, who died in 1719 and was buried there. It has a quaint pulpit, entered from the vestry and surmounted by a sounding board, which is the identical edifice, from which he and Plutchen preached in periwigs. The church windows are very old fashioned, and over the main entrance is a curious monogram of Frederick IV, dated 1718; it also contains some beautiful chairs of Sheraton period. Another (the present English church) is said to be the original edifice, of which the foundations were laid by Gedde in 1620, but it is very doubtful whether this is correct, for the old records expressly state that the church founded by Gedde was situated in the fort. Now, the only fort that existed during the larger part of the history of the town was the little fortress enclosing the Dansborg, and it was probably in here that the first church was built. No signs, however, of a church exist in the little fortress now, but in one of the rooms of the south wing of the Dansborg there is a niche which looks as though it once contained a crucifix and it is possible that this room was used as a chapel in the early days. In the vestry of the English church is

a remarkable painting of the Last Supper coloured in relief upon wood and executed with considerable skill. The handsome communion service is of silver, and parts of it are dated 1712 and 1789. A smaller chalice is dated 1689, and the old silver-mounted staff for the offertory bag is dated 1687. Near the town gateway on the north side, stands the old Goanese Church. It seems to have been founded in the 17th century, though the precise date is not clear. The south end of the building is rather quaint and is surmounted by a large Danish Crown; otherwise it is an uninteresting structure from an architectural point of view and calls for no remarks. In an old bungalow down a side street the visitor is shown some relics of the last Danish padre, the most interesting being a small poster oval bed, with a minute punkah in the roof of it.

Although none of the old monuments at Tranquebar are of any particular architectural interest and are all executed in brick and plaster, they are of considerable historical value and worth preserving from further decay at Government expense.

(122) *Buddhist Image at Perumjeri*.—This village is situated about a mile north-east of Manganallūr Railway station on the Māyavaram-Tiruvālar line. The only object of archaeological interest here is a large stone image of Buddha in the "Contemplating" attitude. The total height of the sitting figure is 5' 3" and measures 2' 7" across the back of the shoulders. Buddha is depicted with the usual curly hair and top-knot and large pendant ears. The figure is represented as being partly draped with a very thin garment leaving the right shoulder bare. On the base, just below the crossed legs, the remains of a short but defaced inscription may be seen. The letters appear to be in old Tamil. As a work of art there is nothing remarkable about it, and being executed in granite, the workmanship is necessarily crude. From its style it does not look earlier than the 7th century. Nothing is known concerning its history. It was found in a grove of trees about a furlong from its present abode. But no trace of a temple or other structure was discovered with it. Some 15 years ago, it was set up in a modern shrine chamber and quite recently a tiled shed has been erected in front of this, so that now there is not sufficient light inside to allow of a photograph being taken. It is regarded as an object of worship by low-caste Hindus who look upon the figure as an image of a Rishi.

Another Buddhist image, apparently of the same type, only smaller, is reported to exist at Kottapadi, a village about three miles from Ambagarattūr Railway station in the Nannilam taluk. I had not time to inspect this one. As so few Buddhist remains exist in the Tanjore district, the discovery of these two images is interesting. I am indebted to Mr. T. Boag, I.C.S., for having brought their existence to my notice.

A. H. LONGHURST,
Additional Superintendent,
Archæological Department,
Southern Circle, Madras.

31st March 1913.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from A. H. LONGHURST, Esq., Additional Superintendent, Archæological Survey Department, Southern Circle, Madras.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—(Camp) Kotagiri, the 17th June 1913.
No.—502.

I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report for this department for the year 1912–13.

2. The usual two sets of photographs taken during the year under report are submitted under separate cover.

Order—No. 1055, Public, dated 21st August 1913.

Recorded.

2. The report contains much interesting information, and affords evidence of useful work carried out by the department during the year. No new excavations were undertaken, but conservation work was carefully attended to, and several new monuments were added to the list. Part II of the report is somewhat overburdened with detail, and should, in future reports, be made more concise.

3. The Government regret to note that the conservation budget grant of Rupees 45,000 was not fully utilized during the year. In appendix E to the report, the “amount sanctioned” for each work should in future be entered instead of the “amount of estimate” so that it may be apparent how far the budget allotments are made use of.

4. The Government are glad to observe that the classification of photographic negatives is being undertaken, and would welcome any arrangements giving the public easier access to the large stock of photographs possessed by the department.

5. Copies of the report and the photographs referred to in paragraph 6 of Part I will be forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

(True Extract.)

A. G. CARDEW,
Chief Secretary.

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